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A LEADING ENGLISH JOURNAL ON GARFIELD.

From the London Standard.

He is a man of marked character, and, for one who has waded for twenty years in the mire of American politics, of reputably pure public life. He has kept his hands clean, while many of those around him have deliberately dirtied theirs with public and private money.

GARFIELD AND THE CREDIT-MOBILIER

The Democratic journals throughout the land seem disposed to make Gen. Garfield's alleged guilty connection with the Credit-Mobilier their mainstay in the campaign. They do not weary of repeating the old story which has already been sufficiently refuted. There is little capital to be made out of it. It is impossible for any man who has fairly weighed the testimony to believe that Garfield was guilty.

After the Poland committee had made its report, Gen. Garfield caused *all* the evidence submitted to that committee to be published in pamphlet form. This pamphlet he caused to be circulated among his constituents. Those constituents a year later again sent him to Congress, thus expressing their entire faith in his innocence. The joint Legislature of the State of Ohio last year, elected him to succeed Allen G. Thurman as U. S. Senator from Ohio. Thus, in his own State, where his acts have been most closely scrutinized, the character of Gen. Garfield has been vindicated. Had there been any ground for believing him corrupt his re-election to Congress would have been impossible.

The GAZETTE has published the letter of Judge Jerry Black, declaring his implicit faith in Garfield's purity of character, and his innocence of any guilty connection with the Credit-Mobilier. Judge Black is a pronounced Democrat and one of the most astute and distinguished of the judiciary of the United States.

Judge Poland of Vermont, chairman of the Credit-Mobilier investigating committee, recently published a letter in which he spoke in the highest terms of General Garfield, saying that he believed he is and always was absolutely incorruptible and would be so under any circumstances. Judge Poland says he never believed Garfield guilty of anything dishonorable in relation to the Credit-Mobilier. The letter referred to has been submitted to our readers.

The whole evidence taken before the Poland committee is still accessible, and a careful examination of it will clear Garfield in the opinion of unbiased men. The GAZETTE recently published a fair review of the whole subject from the pages of the New York *Nation*.

In looking over the evidence one is struck by the fact that there is no testimony whatever against Garfield but that given by Oakes Ames. The case against Garfield rests absolutely upon the unsupported evidence of this man Ames. If, then, it is shown that Ames' testimony is not trustworthy, all the evidence against Garfield is destroyed. Let us see.

On his opening examination before the Poland committee, Dec. 12, 1872, Ames testified under oath that Garfield never took any Credit-Mobilier stock, never paid for any, and that he (Ames) had never paid Garfield any dividend upon any stock. On the following day Ames repeated, in the most unqualified terms, his evidence exonerating Garfield. But on Jany 22, 1873, Ames gave testimony directly contradictory of his previous sworn statements. He then said Garfield had agreed to take stock but had never received any, and that Garfield had received from him $329 as net profit on ten shares which he (Ames) had carried for him. Here, then, is conclusive evidence that Oakes Ames was a liar and a perjurer. He swore falsely either on Dec. 17, 1872, or on Jany. 22, 1873. His was the only evidence against Garfield, and his was the evidence of a perjured liar.

There are many weighty considerations that might be brought forward to establish Garfield's entire innocence in the Credit-Mobilier affair, but enough has already been said on that point. We hold that Garfield's reputation requires no further vindication. No one who knows him believes him corrupt. The fact that nothing but these old, exploded scandals can be brought against a man who has been prominent in public life for eighteen years is of itself sufficiently convincing. In his position as chairman of the Congressional Committee on Appropriations, Garfield had opportunies to make himself rich had he not scorned a bribe. A corrupt man would have in four years secured an independence for life. Garfield is a poor man to-day. The whole life of the man and all his aims and aspirations give the lie to the charge of corruption.

A CORRECT STATEMENT.

In the complaint filed Friday in the libel suit of James H. Kinkead vs. R. L. Fulton, an action for an alleged libel in publishing certain statements concerning the Reno Savings Bank and the plaintiff, the plaintiff makes one truthful statement, and to it the attention of the public is directed. He swears that "the Reno GAZETTE is a paper of extensive circulation in the State of Nevada, and in other States and Territoties." This statement is eminently correct. The GAZETTE enjoys such a large circulation, and has probably borne the name of Kinkead to regions where, but for its agency, the plaintiff's cognomen would have remained forever a word unknown. This statement in the complaint of the plaintiff, that "the Reno GAZETTE *has an extensive circulation* in the *State of Nevada, and in other States and Territories*" is commended to the attention of advertisers. Its truth may be confidently relied on. It is sworn to by James H. Kinkead, and he, though an enemy to the GAZETTE, is an honorable man, and, in this instance, eager to bear testimony to its value as an advertising medium, and to its influence as a public journal. The GAZETTE is supplied, *Daily*, $6 per year, *Weekly*, $2 50.

HANCOCK'S CIVIL RECORD.

The Cleveland *Leader* has made a diligent search of Winfield S. Hancock's civil record, and finds these to be the facts:

On the subject of currency, he is a magnificent looking fellow.

On the subject of tariff, he is a splendid soldier.

On the subject of free-trade, he wears a brilliant uniform.

On the subject of river and harbor improvements, he makes a grand appearance on horseback.

On state rights, he appears well in his epaulets and brass buttons.

On a civil-service reform, he has a fine military bearing.

On the so-called reform in the administration of the government, he is a model Murat.

On the subject of foreign relations, he wears a splendid mustache.

On the school question, he is a handsome looking man.

On all other questions of public policy, he has a martial bearing.

TWO HORNS OF THE DILEMMA.

How is our State Treasurer to escape from the difficulty in which he is placed by his own sworn statements? If the money he drew out of the Savings Bank belonged to the State, as he swore that it did, he is a criminal. The law says:

"The State Treasurer shall securely keep in the safe and vault provided for him for that purpose in his office at the seat of government, all the public moneys, bonds, and securities of the State, appertaining to his office, and shall not deposit any part or portion of the same within any individual copartnership or corporation, nor shall he use said money, or any part thereof, or allow any one else to do so, except in the payment of bonds etc or warrants properly drawn upon him by the Controller."

Mr. Crockett could not legally receive notes or drafts in payment for State dues. If he did do so he should have collected the coin on them before issuing his receipt, and not allowed the State to run any risk. Instead of this, he seems to have received checks and sent them to a bank in which he had an interest, and allowed a balance to remain there, against which he drew. These seem to be well established facts. Suppose they are all false. Suppose there was no State money in the bank, how does Mr. Crockett stand? Taking advantage of his position as an officer of the bank, he protected himself at the sacrifice of his dignity and his duty to his customers. He rushed in in the night and emptied the tills of everything, gold, and silver, dollars, dimes and nickels, carrying it sweating and puffing to the depot without even waiting to count it. The Treasurer of a State should be, at least in money matters, like Cæsar's wife, above reproach. Take either side of of a man of high honor or scrupulous the case, are Mr. Crockett's acts those integrity? Should such conduct in the man who handles millions of our money be held to account, or should he be allowed to ignore charges such as are publicly made? If this matter is allowed to drop, the people of Nevada deserve to have their affairs mismanaged, and they may be very sure they will be, to the damaging of our credit and the disgrace of our political management.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE AND GARFIELD.

The Virginia *Chronicle*, referring to what the New York *Tribune* said on January 15, 1873, exculpating General Garfield from any blame in the Credit Mobilier scandal, claims that the *Tribune* afterward changed its mind. But the *Tribune's* recent statement of its course regarding General Garfield does not bear out the *Chronicle* in its assertion. Ten days ago the *Tribune* reviewed all it had ever said concerning Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier, declaring that ever since the investigation it had been convinced of his innocence. Whenever, since 1873, the name of James A. Garfield has been mentioned in the *Tribune*, it has been mentioned with respect. It is true that on February 19, 1873, the *Tribune* included Gen. Garfield's name in a list of Congressmen connected with the Credit Mobilier. The *Tribune*, in explanation of this, lately said that the paper was then maintaining a critical attitude toward the Republican party, and was not disposed to go out of its way to exonerate Republican Congressmen. Therefore, in reviewing the work of the Poland committee, it made no exception in favor of Garfield. But ever since that period the attitude of the paper has been friendly toward him, and the *Tribune* now expresses the greatest admiration and esteem for him. Even if the *Tribune* had expressed an unfavorable opinion of Garfield at the time of the investigation, based upon evidence apparently damaging to him, that would now have little weight. A man under trial for a serious offence is apt to be referred to uncharitably.

OUR LIBEL SUIT.

James H. Kinkead has brought suit against the proprietor of the GAZETTE for libel, for publishing extracts from speeches made at the creditors' meeting on Tuesday evening. The damages are put at $10,000 for publishing the extracts, and $5,000 for saying they seemed to reflect the sentiments of this community. It is needless for us to say that the report of the meeting was written without malice; on the contrary, we did not publish some that was most bitter, and but for the fact that all of our readers were interested directly or indirectly in the meeting, we would not have published any of it. But our readers hire us to gather the news and give it to them, and we felt that we had no right to suppress it. This is the principle upon which we have acted, and which shall continue to guide the GAZETTE as long as we are connected with it. We have endeavored to work for the community which supported us, and not for any one man or set of men. If any wrong was committed in which the public was interested, we have given the plain truth, regardless of whom it hurt or whom it helped. No man but a fool would put his money into a paper and run it for Kinkead or Crockett, or any other man. If the facts which we publish are disagreeable, the actors concerned in them are to blame, and not the GAZETTE. In this bank business we have had a disagreable duty. It has caused us the greatest sorrow to publish ugly facts against old friends and neighbors, and we almost wish Mr. Kinkead might win his suit if by so doing he could regain the confidence and respect of the community.

THAT OFFER AGAIN.

On Thursday Kinkead went to Jerry Schooling's store and asked him if the GAZETTE expressed him correctly in the report of the offer to turn over the assets of the bank to the attaching creditors of the bank. Mr. Schooling said he had not seen the GAZETTE. Mr. Kinkead then asked him to state just what the offer was, and Mr. S. gave him a card, which he took over and put in the *Journal*. Where the account published in the GAZETTE differs from Mr. Schooling's card, so far as it goes, does not appear. Mr. Schooling paid no attention to the offer because the attached bank could have nothing to turn over, unless he and others released their attachments, which he does not think best to do. The GAZETTE has no motive in misrepresenting this or any other matter connected with this business, and no one has shown where it has done so.

CROCKETT AND THE KINKEADS.

In an article upon the Reno Bank Scandal the Virginia *Chronicle* said Thursday. "State Treasurer Crockett is placed in a very equivocal position by his irregular use of the public funds, his midnight abstraction of money from the vaults and his contradictory explanations. Unless he can explain these things, he must rest under the charge of theft made against him by the creditors. The Kinkead family seem to have been running the institution for their own benefit, for when the crash came it is alleged that they were the first to break for the vaults and save what coin they could carry away."

AN INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Attorney General Murphy came to Reno Friday, armed with an order from Judge King, allowing him access to the books, in order that he might examine the accounts of the State Treasurer. He and his clerk, (Allen C. Bragg) put in the forenoon at the bank. There is not a doubt but that they found things exactly as the GAZETTE has represented them. The Attorney General will make a report to the board of examiners sometime next week.

THE LESSON TAUGHT.

Some such action as that proposed by the trustees of the Savings Bank should have been taken before the the suspension. Kinkead made a great mistake in not calling a meeting of the trustees, or consulting the President of the bank. What little was left would have helped to make a showing, and if a suspension became absolutely necessary, better terms might have been made. If the manager found that he had been doing too much business on the capital, he might have levied an ass-essment on the stock; as it had been paying large dividends it could certainly stand it, especially as there was still seventy per cent. due on it. The manager, however, took the opposite course, and the result has been a disaster ts the town, resulting in untold misery and distress. We hope the lesson will be beneficial to others, and that our business men may use prudence and judgment, and if they should get into trouble, they may not weaken before they have done everything they can to get through.

AN INDIAN EXODUS.

The Yakima, (W. T.,) *Record* says that the Piutes now at Fort Sincoe are about to return to Nevada. Permission so to do has been granted them by the Secretary of the Interior. The Indians will be led out of the wilderness of Washington to the promised land in Nevada by Sarah and Lew Winnemucca. They are fearful that the whites in Eastern Oregon and Nevada will mistake their exodus for a hostile invasion, and Sarah particularly desires the newspapers to prepare her way before her by publishing to the world the nature of the march. The destination of the Indians is Camp McDermit, in Nevada. They expect to do a great deal of hunting along the road, and if the noble red men should now and then mistake a cow for a deer, their white brethren will have charity for the untutored children of the soil, and bear in mind that no manna falls from heaven for their food.

AN EFFICIENT BOARD.

The State Board of Examiners called on the State Treasurer on the 14th day of June, and notified him that they wished to count the coin in the vaults. They had consulted two or three days before and set that day for that duty. They counted the gold coin but took Mr. Crockett's word for the silver, of which there was a large amount. The two amounts corresponded with the figures in the Controller's office and the Board retired well satisfied with their day's work. It is needless for us to say that such an examination was a simple farce and an invitation to the Treasurer to use money out of the vault if he desired. The Board deserve censure for not doing their duty in this respect. They should take immediate steps now to investigate the whole matter, and see what there is in it. The books of the Savings Bank must contain important evidence.

A POOR EXCUSE.

It is unfortunate that no way could be arranged by which the creditors and bank officers could not have the books, etc., so that some effort could have been made to realize upon the assets and both sides protected. If the whole matter continues in litigation, there will be a great deal less to divide among the parties interested. —*Reno Journal*.

The officers of the bank have access to the books. They are at full liberty to use them as much as they want to, and is nothing to prevent their making as full and complete a statement as if there was no attachment on them. The only thing the Sheriff does, is to see that no books are removed and that none are "doctored." The excuse for not making public the condition of the bank is very transparent

WILL HE GO AROUND?

On Tuesday evening the GAZETTE advised the creditors who expected to meet that night, to devote their energies to saving the pieces instead of calling names. We could easily fill the GAZETTE for a week with tear-drawing stories of the hardship and suffering caused by the bank failure; but what good would it do? We feel perfectly justified in doing so by the facts, for we do not think any one can condemn the officers of the institution too severely, but we have not appealed to the passions of the wronged community at all. We think Mr. Beck's speech was out of place and that it would have been better if he had not made it. But Mr. Beck is an agitator by nature and education, and takes no one's advice. Mr. Kinkead thinks that he said some things which were untrue, and he may have done so; but we would like to remind Mr. Kinkead and the rest of the over-sensitive officers, that Mr. Beck said enough things that everybody knows *are* true, to everlastingly damn and disgrace any business man. It must be a strange combination of sensativeness and impudence which can cause a man to find fault with people for criticising such transactions as are every day coming to light. The responses which Mr. Beck and other speakers got from the audience in their bitterest remarks, go to show that Mr. Kinkead will have to do considerable fighting if he takes up the quarrel with all who think as Mr. Beck does. He may find it necessary to give power of Attorney to some of his whitewashers.

READY FOR TRIAL.

The Sheriff Saturday served the papers in Kinkead's libel suit. The only thing we are waiting for now is a chance for a trial. We pledge Mr. Kinkead our word that there shall be no delay on our part. If he is anxious for an opportunity to show that he is a pure and honest man we are equally anxious to prove that we have done nothing which his acts and record do not justify. If we are not able to satisfy a jury that everything we have said is true when we come to showing up his life then we are no judge of evidence. If Mr. Kinkead knew how much we have not said that most people would, he would be willing to pay something instead of resenting aclaim against us.

COUNTING THE COIN.

Attorney General Murphy came over Friday night. A GAZETTE reporter interviewed him in regard to the action of the board in counting the coin in the vault. Mr. Murphy says that we were misinformed about the silver. He says that the only silver not counted was in sealed bags or in piles. Any bags that had been broken open were emptied and the contents counted. A good deal of silver is usually piled up in stacks and the board count the stacks. He says we were misinformed as to the board consulting a day or two in advance, only a few hours before they went in. Mr. Babcock came to him and proposed to count the money that day, and it was done. We make this statement with pleasure.

KEEP GOOD HEART.

The gloom which envelopes Reno is but momentary. Because of one misfortune, or half a dozen, every one is not going to lie down in the furrow and quit; and even if some do, other workers are plenty, and as long as we have the resources and advantages, we have the means of creating wealth. Good times are everywhere except on the Pacific Coast, and we will have them before long. Let everyone do his best and keep at work, and before we are aware of the change we will find that things have improved, and that we have been greatly benefitted by the fasting.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

An English judge recently decided a libel suit against a newspaper in favor of the defendant, the journal proving that the libelous statements were published with a good motive, although unable to prove them true. In reference to this decision the Stockton *Mail* recently had a sensible article, which is here republished: "The essence of any crime lies in the intention. If an editor thinks he is serving the public faithfully when he prints what afterwards he cannot substantiate, it hardly looks fair to punish him. The fear of punishment under these circumstances might also prevent many exposures from getting into the papers, and thus encourage swindling and frauds of all kinds. There is a great deal of talk sometimes about the injury newspapers do to private character, and the danger of allowing them to publish anything they think the public like to read. But this talk too often proceeds from people who have vulnerable points themselves, and are afraid they may fall victims. Certainly no honest man fears exposure. We admit that wrong is sometimes done to innocent people in a crusade against those supposed to be guilty, but the innocent have the satisfaction of a retraction, which every fair newspaper will cheerfully accord to them. The good that is done to society, however, far exceeds the occasional wrong that is done to individuals. A fearless, outspoken and aggressive press is a valuable corrective in public affairs. Conservative journalism is worse than no journalism at all. Any town is better off with no paper than with one which is constantly endeavoring to conceal from the public that which the public pay it to expose. No deception is worse than that of agreeing to furnish the news completely and impartially, and then distorting it or presenting only that which it is thought will hurt no one's feelings. It is downright dishonesty. The editor who will conceal a wrong because the parties concerned are personal friends or business patrons of his, would endeavor to hoodwink the public in any station he might occupy.

The constant policy of such a journalist is to curry favor, with those who are subjected to criticism, and hold them tributary by promises of keeping everything quiet. The only clients whom he serves are the office-holders and ringsters generally. Every town having two or more papers can boast of one of these characters, who is glad to have his paper called the "official organ." Such men and such papers are in favor of a stringent libel law, not because it affects them one way or the other, but because it is an obstruction in the path of their rivals."

A SUGGESTION.

We suggest to the creditors and trustees of the suspended savings bank that the cheapest and most effective way of settling up the affairs would be to make the First National Bank its assignee. There would be no office rent to pay, and no great expenses in any way, and at the same time nothing would be neglected. We offer the suggestion for what it is worth.

Since the above was written we learn that the plan was suggested to Mr. Lake and adopted by him. The other members of the board have not been heard from.

THE COMING CARD.

Mr. Kinkead seems to be coming to his senses. He begins to realize the fact that the public have some rights in this bank business. From his acts it looks as if he thought he was an autocrat, whose will was supreme, and who should not be contradicted or interfered with by anybody. We have done our best to aid the depositors in obtaining some knowledge of how matters stood. We hope that Mr. Kinkead's card may be business-like, and useful to the bank and public.

ORMSBY AND WASHOE COUNTIES.

The census gives Carson city a population of 4,236, and Ormsby county, outside of Carson, 1,200, making a total of 5,436. Of this number 620 are Chinese, in the Chinese quarter of Carson city. Therefore, making no deduction for the Chinese in Ormsby outside of Carson, nor for Indians, the total white population of Ormsby county is less than that of this. Washoe county, according to the census, has 5,000 white inhabitants.

THE APPEAL FOR PITY.

The card published by Mr. Kinkead is a disappointment; we hoped to learn something about the bank's condition by it, but nothing is shown, except that the manager thinks he is an abused man. The charge of ingratitude against the creditors with whom he has traded, and who are always supposed to give an equivalent for any accommodation they get, is perhaps, the best argument that could have been used in this case. So far as we are concerned, we are by no means ungrateful for the uses we have made of the privileges extended to the public. We are grateful to our butcher and tailor as well. We had use for money. The bank had money on hire. We said here is what we offer. The bank said we accept it. Before our promise was due we made a frank statement to the bank, as mentioned elsewhere, and were in no wise to blame for asking for a renewal. It is not James H. Kinkead that the GAZETTE has talked about; it is the manager and directors of the Reno Savings Bank. It is the institution which said to the widow and orphans, the business men and farmers of Washoe county, place your trust in us; give us your money to take care of for you. They might as well have said, give us your life. The highwayman says, "your money or your life," and Shylock says, "you take my life when you do take the drop that doth sustain my life." We have gathered and published facts in relation to the disposition of this money, the life blood of Washoe county. We have shown how the manager telegraphed to keep the vault open; how his uncle and brother-in-law got their money out; how the Vice-President packed off a load. Why, the very fact that the manager and directors have refused for three weeks to make known the condition of the bank, is enough to justify all we have said. It has been a constant fight to keep everything quiet, and the GAZETTE has been damned and prosecuted for libel for publishing statements as public as lungs could make them. Did the trustees ever hear of men defending their trusts even unto death? Did Mr. Kinkead or Mr. Batchelder read about a banker in Minnesota who refused to open a vault, and who stood before it like a monument of integrity until a robber put a pistol to his head and blew his brains out. That is the kind of a man we thought James H. Kinkead was. We would have sworn that if ever that bank got into trouble he would take his stand at the safe door and defend it at the expense of his life. What does he do? According to his own story he telegraphed to hold the safe open, and after his own friends are safe, he goes home amd leaves it to the tender mercies of Crockett and Batchelder. And now hear him whine for pity. Bah!

A LANTERN WANTED.

On May the third the GAZETTE started a ball to rolling which has gone around the State, and gathered force at every revolution.

We quote from our editorial of that date: "Nevada is ripe for real reforms in politics. A change from the old system of buying and selling has become necessary, and we hope to see the pendulum swing to the other extreme, and this State become a model of purity and political honesty. For several reasons a 'money campaign' should not be thought of this year. There is not the money in the country there has been before, and people will not contribute as they used to. It seems to us that this reaction is entirely logical and natural, and that the effect will be all good. Extremes meet. The communities that are the most riotous and corrupt in one decade are the quietest in the next. Western people see this illustrated many times in a lifetime."

The best people, and all the decent newspapers in the State have endorsed the above over and over again. The question of taxes is now an all-absorbing one, and should be carefully attended to. Business men must come to the front in this matter. The ringmasters must not be allowed to choose the next legislature. That body must be selected from among our best classes or the State will be bankrupt. We can choose a legislature, if we will, which can be trusted, and which will economize in every way. Let us have honest candidates, and then trust them to do their best for us.

When an official sues a newspaper for publishing the report of a public meeting of respectable citizens, and for expressing the general sentiment of the community in regard to him, his suit is always an attempt to gag or intimidate—never an appeal for the redress of wounded honor.

SAVE THE BOYS.

Such a prodigal expenditure for firecrackers as was made by the Democrats last evening is likely to convert all the rising generation to the Democratic faith. If the Democrats are to be allowed to excel the Republicans in these things, the small boys will all go over to the Democrats. They will be convinced that the party which gets up such pyrotechnics is *the* party of the country. The rising generation are the hope of the nation, and the Republicans should see to it that the Democrats do not convert them by such artful means as were employed last evening. We are informed that Chinatown was fairly dragged for firecrackers yesterday afternoon.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table shows the electoral vote cast by each State. It will be the basis for innumerable calculations during the campaign:

New York	35	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania	28	South Carolina	7
Ohio	22	Maine	7
Illinois	21	Connecticut	6
Indiana	15	Arkansas	6
Missouri	15	California	6
Massachusetts	13	Kansas	5
Kentucky	12	Minnesota	5
Tennessee	12	New Hampshire	5
Virginia	11	Vermont	5
Georgia	11	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Florida	4
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
North Carolina	10	Deleware	3
Wisconsin	10	Oregon	3
Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	9	Nevada	3
Louisiana	8	Colorado	3
Mississippi	8		
Texas	8	Total	369

LOSERS IN LASSEN.

Some Plain Language Respecting the Reno Savings Bank Failure.

The Susanville *Mountain Review* of the 8th had the following editorial: "Reno is paralyzed by the failure of the Savings Bank at that place, and Reno is not the only sufferer. Many citizens of this county are heavy losers. Inquiries have been made into the management of the institution and the causes of the failure. The deposits for the three weeks prior to the failure had been unusually large, but when the bank suspended and the civil officers were placed in charge, there was nothing in the vaults to show that such a thing as a bank ever existed there. The money had all been removed on the night before the suspension. It seems that heavy depositors and friends or confederates of the managers knew of the intended failure, and the principal losers are country depositors and outside creditors.

Reno has a wide reputation as a town that administers summary justice, and the query arises: What will they do with the bank managers? The reply is on every man's tongue. They will do nothing. Oh no; the plunderer who robs the poor of their hard-earned savings holds his head high among his fellows. He has money—it would not do to punish him. Besides, the law is his protector. Let a miserable, hungry tramp purloin a loaf of bread and the tar bucket is ever ready, but ex-State officials are exempt from the retribution they so richly merit. What a mockery is our vaunted justice."

The Receivership of the Savings Bank.

The committee appointed by the creditors of the Reno Savings Bank have agreed with M. C. Lake, the President of the bank, to have the First National Bank of Reno made receiver of the concern. The other directors have not yet been heard from. The committee do not know where James Kinkead is. James H. Kinkead, the manager, is in town. Mr. Huffaker was at home yesterday. Unless the directors oppose the proposition, the National Bank will be made receiver, an appointment that would give general satisfaction.

Items From the Truckee "Republican."

W. F. Edwards and wife have left Truckee for Forest City.

Four hundred trout were caught in Donner Lake Tuesday morning.

Freight on ice from Truckee to San Francisco has been reduced from $70 to $50 per car.

The Boca shools have closed for an indefinite period. Mr. D. Ogilivie, the teacher, goes to Candelaria, Nevada.

This from the *Footlight* is, to say the least, unkind: "The editor of the *Enterprise* sends forth his thanks this morning over the receipt of a box of strawberries. If the Reno gentlemen want to repeat the experiment of fishing for a compliment through the columns of the *Enterprise* let them send up a bale of Washoe valley hay. That would be something for the editorial sazeracian to bray about."

GEN. GARFIELD'S

Letter Accepting the Nomination

OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO THE PRESIDENCY.

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12.

General Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, Ohio, July 10, 1880.—*Dear Sir:* On the evening of the 8th of June last, I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of a committee, of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago, had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention on nearly all the subjects on which it treats. My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become a subject of discussion. Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize, and will defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious

DOCTRINE OF STATE SUPREMACY,

which so long crippled the functions of the national government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample powers of self-preservation that its Constitution, and the laws made in accordance thereof are the supreme laws of the land; that the rights of the nation to determine the method by which its Legislature shall be created, cannot be surrandered without the abdication of one of the fundamental powers of the Government; that the national laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such elections, and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which we all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will outlast passion. But it is certain that

THE WOUNDS OF THE WAR

cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white and black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers, and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to those evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint, party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is

POPULAR EDUCATION,

without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States, and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and the State, in everything relating to taxation, should be absolute. On the subject of

NATIONAL FINANCES,

my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the annual rate of interest has been so reduced by refunding, that a rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal, the debt will gradually, but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT,

which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments. In reference to

OUR CUSTOMS LAWS,

a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury; will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign produce. We legislate for the people of the United States—not for the whole world—and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of our Government to provide for the common defence, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the Nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the

IMPROVEMENT OF OUR HARBORS

and the great navigable rivers; provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of natural importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation the control of all its waters President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial product of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

HOSPITALITY TO IMMIGRANTS.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlements and the sentiments of our people, have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population.

RESTRICTING CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such immigration either in its purposes or results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the name of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a Commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent evils likely to arise in the future from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful, without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two nations, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargements of our markets. Should these negotiations fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is, perhaps, the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Constitution wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the Executive Department in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of Administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Government should require him to discharge all of his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

To select wisely from our own vast population those who are best suited for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid him in making the wisest choice. These are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these impulses should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and laws, and promote, as best I may, the interests and honor of the whole country. Relying upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the favor of God, with great respect, I am very truly yours. J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. George Hoar, chairman of Committee.

A Personal Matter.

The reference to the Savings Bank's business with the proprietor of the GAZETTE in J. H. Kinkead's card, was meant to be very severe. As Mr. Kinkead's statements are mainly correct, there is but a word or two necessary to complete them. The present proprietor bought half of the GAZETTE in Dec. 1878, paying $2,000 for half, all of which was hired of the Reno Savings Bank. At that time he owed the bank on open account about $800. The interest on the note was paid regularly, and all of the $800 was paid in a few months. On June 1, 1879, after consulting with the manager of the bank, he bought Edwards out for $2,500, $800 of which he borrowed of the bank, and $1,400 from another, having accounts to offset the balance. About two months before the first note was due he called at the bank and informed the manager that he did not expect to raise the money, but that he had a chance to sell half the paper at a profit, and if the money must come, he would do so. Mr. Kinkead said he did not think that would be advisible, as it would only divide the profits, and if there was any trouble about the security he would hold the paper. When the note was due $400 had been paid, and a new note for $2,400 was made, which is as good as wheat, and will be paid dollar for dollar. Mr. Kinkead. Mr. Kinkead, in renewing the note, asked as a personal favor that the money be raised elsewhere, and the note raised if possible. Owing to the fire in Reno, and the agitation in California which almost entirely stopped the loaning of money, it could not be raised, although friends said if it was a case of make or break they would try to get it, but as it seemed to be a matter of accommodation, they would not be persuaded.

Some one invaded the office of the Tuscarora *Times-Review* in the night and pied a number of cases. The editor intimated in his paper next day an intention of applying his No. 10 boot to the base of the offender's spinal column.

The *echis carinata* is a snake about eighteen inches long that is found in India, and is the deadliest reptile known. Its bite is almost instantaneously fatal, and the habits of the creature are aggressive.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fanning the Fraud Issue.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The officers of the Cincinnati Convention have written a letter notifying Gen. Hancock of his nomination. They invite his attention to resolutions adopted by the Convention, rehearsing the principal points of the same and dwelling chiefly on the "Fraud" issue.

Meeeting of the Democratic National Committee.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Democratic National Committee in New York city this morning elected Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman, and Fred O. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary. They visited Gen. Hancock, and presented his nomination.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—A case of yellow fever has appeared in this city.

Storms in Wisconsin and Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Reports are received of heavy and damaging storms in Michigan and Wisconsin, although the injury is confined chiefly to crops, which are represented as having suffered great damage in some sections of both states.

Rumors About the Czar.

LONDON, July 12.—There are rumors to the effect that the Czar contemplates abdication.

A Victim to Pyrotechnic Patriotism.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Young Hastings, who was so severely injured by the powder explosion at Monterey on the Fourth of July, died this morning.

JOTTINGS.

— Mrs. Toombs' excellent private school for children opens next Monday.

—According to the census returns, Battle Mountain has a population of 600, Galena 205 and Lewis 216.

— There has been scarcely anything doing in the Justice's court of late. The receipts of the office last week were $1.

—T. Barnett & Co., the successors of M. D. Levy & Co., are closing out their liquor business, and will close the place up.

— The depredations of the grasshoppers have affected the dairy interests to such an extent that a rise in milk has been the result. The new rates of Rice and Steiner will be found in the 50 cent column.

— Somers, the shoemaker, while talking to J. H. Kinkead on the street Tusday, called him some hard names. Somers says that Kinkead threw two rocks at him, both striking his head, making ugly cuts. Kinkead will be tried on a charge of assault.

— Parties in Virginia sent Mr. Kelley, the mining expert, to take a look at the Jones & Kinkead mine. He is said to have pronounced it the best he had seen off the Comstock. The probabilities are that work at the mine will soon be resumed.

— The item in regard to building the road from Austin south and from Battle Mountain north is premature. R. Amerman, Treasurer of the Nevada Central, writes that he is not connected with either of the roads, and knows nothing as to their affairs.

— A Reno man of short stature hit upon a theory that he could increase his height by frequently stretching himself. So every day for the past six months he has many times drawn himself up to his full height "and a fraction more." He says that in the six months he has made himself two inches taller. He means to persevere until he is six feet high.

Census of Nevada County.

The census enumerators having made up the returns of the population of the several townships of Nevada county, find the footings to be as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	
Grass Valley	6,700
Nevada	5,227
Bridgeport	1,982
Rough and Ready	1,565
Meadow Lake	1,492
Little York	1,031
Bloomfield	1,017
Eureka	693
Washington	527
Total	20,234

The whole number of Chinese in the county is 2,800, of which Nevada township has 788, and Grass Valley township 369.

The Truckee *Republican* says that the population of Nevada county, by the census of 1870, was 19,126, which shows an increase in ten years of 1,108.

Interesting Reading for Beck.

The papers in Beck's libel suit were served this Tuesday. The hole he knocked in Kinkead's character is valued at twenty thousand dollars, with five hundred dollars court fees. Mr. Beck says he will hand the amount to the Sheriff in a day or two.

LUNAR LANDSCAPES.

The Wonderfully Beautiful Scenery In The Mountains Of The Moon.

From the New Yark Sun.

The scenery of the moon is not only wonderful, but exceeingly beautiful, when viewed from the lofty perch that the observer with a telescope seems to occupy. This is especially true of the mountains. There being no air on those rocky heights, there is no gradation of light and the shadows are absolutely black. Therefore, night and day confront one another without any intervening twilight. If one could stand upon a lunar mountain, he might be in the full blaze of the sun on the summit, while ten feet below all would be buried in the blackest night. The scene recalls the Plague of Darkness that was sent upon Egypt when the habitations of the Israelites were filled with light, while the adjoining lands of the Egyptians were walled up in night. The effect of this sharp contrast of light and shadow in the moon is wonderfully beautiful. A chain of mountains just at the edge of the illuminated portion lies under the telescope pictured in silhouette upon the adjacent plain by the long shadows that are as sharp in outline as if cut from black paper. Yet more beautiful are the circular mountains, or craters, that are the characteristic features of lunar scenery. Some of these of these are forty or fifty miles in diameter, and in the centre of the flat floor, enclosed by the ring-mountain, rise one or more high peaks. The effects of the light and shade among these craters are almost endless in diversity.

WITH A GOOD THREE-INCH TELESCOPE,

and a little practice in the management of the magnifying powers, one may easily see all the famous mountains of the moon, and most of the objects that at times have been taken for fortifications, roads, and other works of man. There are a number of excellent maps of the moon, by whose aid every conspicuous object may be recognized. The point of greatest interest to the observer is the long, jagged line, called the terminator, that makes the sharp division between day and night. If you watch that line for an hour or two you will be astonished at the changes that have taken place under your eye. You will see the sunshine creeping down the steep, inner side of a ringed mountain, until the floor of the vast basin, which before had been perfectly black, looking like a hole right through the moon, is reached and lighted up, while the rocky flanks of the central peak, or cluster of peaks, come into view, and begin to cast long, spiry shadows over the crater floor. A lofty mountain, whose summit, gilded by the sunlight, has been visible for an hour, shining out of the dense obscurity that covers the region about it which is yet steeped in night, like a little island off a sunny coast, gradually swings into view, and the line of the sunshine goes sweeping up its craggy sides, chasing the shadows, and revealing precipitous gorges deeper than the valley of the Mer de Glace.

THE VAST, DARK PLAINS,

which were formerly supposed to be real seas, but in which modern astronomers see only the bottoms of seas whose waters disappeared ages ago, retain their old, romantic names. There is the ocean of Storms, covering a vast region in the eastern hemisphere. With its equatorial situation, and surrounded by some of the most gigantic mountains in the moon, it may have been, before its waters were stolen away, as tempestuous as its name implies. On the south of the Ocean of Storms projects a large bay of a remarkably green hue, which is called the Sea of Moisture, while on the north the ocean runs into the narrow Bay of Dew. Then there is the Sea of Showers, the largest of the moon's seas, or sea bottoms. Between the Sea of Showers and that brilliant portion of the moon called the Land of Hoar Frost, lies the Bay of Rainbows, which as the celebrated observers, Beer and Madler thought, furnishes the most magnificent landscape in the moon. It is surrounded by lofty, shining cliffs. In the centre of the moon are the Sea of Vapors and the Bay of Tides. In the north are Plato, or the Greater Black Lake, the Sea of Gold, and the Marsh of Sleep, the latter being remarkable for its reddish hue. In the east are the Sea of Serenity, the Sea of Tranquility, the Sea of Fertility, the Sea of Nectar, and the dark Crisian Sea. The last named, judging from its unusual depression, was probably the deepest of all the lunar seas, although its greatest length is only about 350 miles.

Stop That Cough

With a sample bottle of Kaiser's German Elixir. This is the most wonderful cough remedy ever introduced, being mild, yet positive in its action and soothing under all circumstances. Old and young may use it with perfect security. It is rich in the medicinal properties of tar, wild cherry and horehound. Ask your druggists, Messrs. Osburn & Shoemaker, about its merits. They sell large quantities of it and say it supercedes all others. The genuine bears the Prussian coat of arms and the facsimile signature of Dr. Kaiser on the wrapper and has his name blown in every 75 cent bottle. Samples 25 cent. Large size 50 cents. feb3-d&w

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co. is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value, found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic*,

Advice to Consumptives.

No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty, water. A party who occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung compaints breathes consumptively. By using these precautions and taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalid's Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best method of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester N.Y. nov13-3m

Impure Breath.

Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most mortifying and unpleasant to its possessor, and it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society; and yet the cause of it may easily be removed by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentrifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT It purifies and sweetens the breath, cools and refreshes the mouth, and gives a pearl-like appearance to the teeth. Gentlemen who indulge in smoking should cleanse their teeth with SOZODONT, as it removes all unpleasant odors of the weed. Ask your druggist for it. july1-1m-D&W

Installation of Officers.

At the last meeting of the Reno Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: Noble Grand, W. Boynton; Vice Grand, F. Cutts; Secretary, R. F. Hoy; P. Sec., Thos. Tippett; Treasurer, J. S. Shoemaker; Trustees, J. B. Williams, P. B. Comstock and D. McKay; R. S. N. G., Phil. Mathews; L. S. N. G., M. Martz; R. S. V. G., D. H. Gates; Conductor, D. McKay; Warden, N. J. Roff; I. G., J. B. Williams; L. S. V. G., E. S. Hewlett.

Down They Go.

And don't you forget it, that the Great Eastern I X L. on Commercial Row, next door to P. O., sells clothing, dry goods, etc. etc., at least 25 per cent. cheaper than any other place. Give them a call.

Fire.

The Leopard mill, at Cornucopia, was burned Sunday last.

For Lame Back, Side or Chest use SHILOH'S POROUS PLASTER. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker, Druggists Reno, Nevada nov13 fwm

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE Reno Postoffice, July 10, 1880. Parties calling for any of these letters will please say Advertised:"

Arents, Chas	Kies, J
Allgeir, Philip	Luketoch, M E
Burton, RK	Martin, Jessie E
Burns, H J	Merritt, J H
Boyer, Joseph	Mather, F C
Buck, Peter	Millsape, T J
Carroll, Mat	Milen, John
Cronly, Dwight	Morton, James
Dewy, D B	O'Donnel, Ed
Did, Wm	Parker, W W
Dyer, A J	Parker, R
Elkins, W	Reinstein, S
Foster, Geo W	Reynolds, Miss H M
Gray, Jane	Smith, Miss Melicia
Gibson, Peter	Stolx, M
Hughe, Miss J E	Smithson, Mrs M
Horan, Edward	Williams, Newton
Joyal, Ohinie	Winters, B K
Jess, J	Wright, Ella M

S. M. JAMISON, Postmaster.

Manning & Berry,

(Successors to Manning & Duck.)

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.



Groceries,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Stoves, Ranges,

Iron Pipe and

Pipe Fittings,

Iron, Steele,

Cumberland Coal,

Lime, Plaster,

Hair and Cement,

Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers.

Plow and machine Extras A SPECIALTY.

— We Also Manufacture—

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware of All Kinds, Gas Fitting & Plumbing

AGENTS FOR THE

California Powder Works.

Also Agents for the

Celebrated Pearl Oil 150 fire test

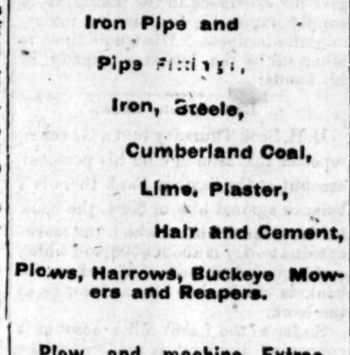
Water white. Perfectly Safe. Non-explosive, which we offer at the low price of Four dollars per case.

Highest Cash price paid for Wool

Advances made on Consignments.

apr15

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Serve an Injunction on Disease.

By invigorating a feeble constitution, renovating a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and innutritious circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence.

For sale by al druggists and dealers generally.

Its name stirs like a trumpet and calls to the fray! That powerful new Temperance book,

BATTLING WITH THE DEMON!

is selling by THOUSANDS. Cheapest, most complete and intensely interesting Hand-Book and History of Temperance ever produced, containing biographies of its Apostles, thrilling accounts of all the great Movements, and mighty facts and arguments for the cause. Finely illustrated. Nothing can compare it. More AGENTS WANTED. Write to STANDARD BOOK CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Low Eastern prices and we pay freight. feb13

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for Book, Paper to any address upon application. Carries descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 Illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.



J. B. KLUNE,

Successor to J. P. Floberg. 226 J St., between Second & Third

—IMPORTER AND DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks,

Optical Goods, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Etc.

Has in his Store a complete Assortment of all grades of

American Watches,

In fine gold and silver cases, highly ornamented or plain. Fine gold

Ladies' or Gents' Chains, Etc.

Latest Novelties in Jewelry

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

WATCH REPAIRING

A Specialty under J. P. Floberg.

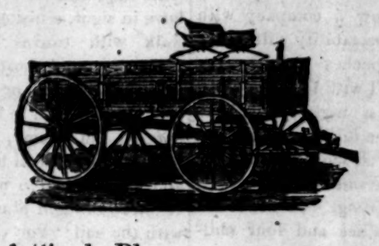
MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO

HARDWARE

And Agricultural Implements.

Offer to the Trade of Nevada for the spring and summer demand, the following well-known and unequaled implements:

CELEBRATED SCHUTTLER WAGON



Deere Gang & Single Plows,
Collins' Plows,
Buckeye Drills,
Buckeye Broadcast Seeder & Cultivators
Cahoon and Granger Seeders,
Wood and Iron Frame Harrows,
Chisel Cultivators,
Meadow King Mowers,
Buckeye Mowers,
Taylor Hay Rakes,
Wood Revolving Hay Rakes,
And a full line of Tools,
Scythes, Snaths, Etc.

Glidden Barbed Wire, Galvanized and Japanned.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

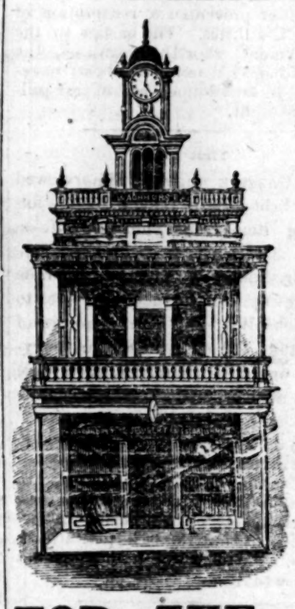
A Full Line.

—SEND FOR PRICES—

43, 45 and 47 J Street, - - - - - Sacramento,
Cor. Market and Reale Streets, - - -- San Francisco.

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MERIT WILL TELL!



H. WACHHORST,

The Leading Jeweler of Sacramento,

KEEPS NOTHING BUT THE FINEST QUALity of everything in his line. No imitation goods in his establishment.

Every article purchased from first hands, hence the buyer gets the goods from WACHHORST for the same price that other dealers have to pay. MR. WACHHORST specially invites an inspection by all of his

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

Just received, and believes that

Twenty-Nine Years' Experience

Combined with knowledge and good taste, enables him to put before his customers

THE LATEST DESIGNS

The best material and workmanship, and at

Prices Within the Reach of All.

FOR THE FINEST GOODS

—GO TO—

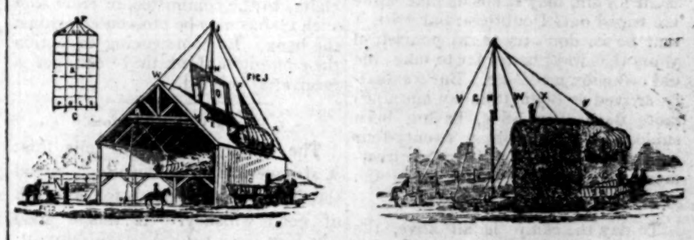
H. WACHHORST'S,

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK,

No. 317, J STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO

je7-1y

A New and Useful Invention.



J. TYLERS' PATENT

HAY AND GRAIN UNLOADER,

Stacker, Barn-filler and Distributor.

It dispenses with the great amount of labor connected with unloading wagons of hay and grain, filling barns or building high stacks.

All Persons are Cautioned Against Infringing on the Patent, or They will be Prosecuted to the Fullest Extent of the Law

FARM RIGHTS

Will be Sold Throughout the Country.

JERRY TYLER, Proprietor.

Milford, Lassen County, California.

BODIE LETTER.

Twenty-Four Hours in a Bodie Stage—Seasickness on Wheels—Costly Decorations at Bodie.

BODIE, July 5, 1880.

Editor Gazette: Well, you remember we left you early last Saturday for Carson, where we took stage for Bodie. There were eight grown persons and six children crowded inside of the coach. Curses, long, loud, deep and frequent were laid on the heads of the Bodie Stage Co., and well they may have been, for how a company with any claim to respectability will allow one of their coaches to leave on a trip of that kind with fourteen passengers inside, is a mystery we presume none but the initiated can solve. But every dark cloud has its silvery lining, and so had ours—if this can be called a silvery lining. On the back seat were two ladies and four children (two children standing however). I was holding one child in my lap, and the sixth was being cared for by some other passenger. One of the two standing was bawling in a most distressing way, and her mother, to quiet her, was feasting the child on cherries, candy, milk, and finally pickles. I wondered how the child could hold so much food, and especially of such different properties. But she did not hold it long. I watched her with increasing interest until the critical moment came. Her face became deathly white, and her mind seemed to be struggling for the mastery over the stomach, but it was of no use; nature's law had been violated and the penalty had to follow. The poor girl opened her mouth as if to have a molar drawn, and from it, in an unbroken stream, and with unerring certainty, came the cherries, pickles, milk and all, and found repose in the pocket of a good natured Italian, who happened to be sitting just in front. This was a great relief to the girl, but the Italian could not quite understand

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.

Up to this time, the Italian, by his quiet, gentlemanly manner had completely won our admiration, but now his hot blood was fairly boiling; what he said I don't know, but how he looked I shall never forget. He tried to swear in English, but that was too slow for him, so he took up his native tongue, and "Oh my," how he did go it. I'm so glad I can't tell what he said; it must have been awful, for we had a terrible thunder shower shortly after, which I presume to have been the result of so much profanity. The mother of the child, a red-headed Irish woman, weighing not less than 180 pounds, in her stocking feet, tried to explain that it was all an accident, and wholly unavoidable, but the son of the land of harps would not be comforted. He declared that the whole thing was premeditated. Here was a new danger, and it was evident the two were likely to have a regular shindy if something didn't happen to prevent. I think it would have resulted in that if the girl, feeling happy, and so much relieved, had not began to sing

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,"

But for the life of me, I can't see why the words should have had any soothing effect on the Italian. Perhaps any other lines would have had the same effect; for instance, that beautiful song beginning thus:

H"ow sweet to feel each other's cares,
Or bear each other's woes."

or,

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform."

Which reminds me that these last lines must have been inspired while the writer was laboring under very adverse circumstances, and for aught I know, he may have been on his way to Bodie; or were they written at too early a day to admit of it? And so passed the day; bringing with its ending that never-to-be-forgotten Saturday night, with its long, dreary hours of torture. If suffering is any atonement for sin, may it not be that mine are wiped out? Doubtless; but still, if that be so, don't try to rid yourself of yours that way; better far to take the old orthodox medicine. But we finally arrived at Bodie (Sunday morning) more dead than alive, having been subjected to more than twenty-four hours unnecessary and inhuman treatment; thanks to the Bodie Stage Co.

THE FOURTH AT BODIE.

To-day the camp is all alive, the decorations all over town are a credit to the place, and would do honor to any town in Nevada. They surpass anything of the kind I have ever seen in any town many times the size of Bodie, and I may add, many times its age. They must have cost an immense amount of money. The procession was a wonder, when we take into consideration the difficulties under which a camp, situated as this is, so far away from anywhere, labors. I did not "take in" the literary exercises, but hear them spoken of in favorable terms. I presume they were about of the same character as those of other places on similar occasions. Bodie seems to be a camp of wonderful growth and activity, but I have not been here long enough to enable me to say much on that point—must leave that for some other time.

ASA DRURY.

A SINEWY COMBAT.

A Street Engagement Between James H. Kinkead and H. H. Beck.

Those who heard or read a report of H. H. Beck's speech at the meeting on Tuesday evening were not surprised to hear the next evening that he and James H. Kinkead had had a street fight. The encounter took place about eight o'clock last evening. Kinkead was standing in front of Knust & Jones' store, affably talking with some acquaintances, when H. H. Beck hove in sight, cruising down the sidewalk with canvas snugly stowed, ready for any hostile cruiser that might give chase or fire across his bow. As he held to his course down opposite the enemy, with every sail drawing and hauled hard to the wind and without a sign of coming about Kinkead brought him up all standing with the hail: "You told some damned dirty lies about me last evening." Beck replied that he had told the truth. "You lie and you know it," returned Kinkead. Here Beck unlimbered one of his fists for action, but by some foreign intervention was prevented from casting it at his enemy. The dialogue was then resumed with great spirit on both sides, Beck's account with the Savings Bank forming the principal topic of discussion. Beck's eagle beak became more and more aquiline as the conversation progressed in warmth and developed in bitterness. Finally Kinkead gave the lie again, and Beck struck out wildly with his talons. They clutched the necktie of Kinkead and tore it from his collar. Then followed a scene of wild confusion. Arms flew wildly about in the air, hands struck out at vacancy and curses chilled the evening air. Men and boys rushed to the scene of the combat and the two controversialists were surrounded by a ring of interested spectators. "Jim's got a gun," "No he hasn't," "Old Beck's getting out his pistol," "Why didn't Beck shoot?" "Look out boys they're going to shoot," "There they pull," "Beck's got the drop," "Jim 'll lick," such were the cries appropriate to the occasion. The engagement was very brief. Mutual friends interferred before any precious blood was shed. Neither combatant had a pistol. The war of words was continued after the sinewy contest had ceased but the presence of numerous friends of law and order prevented a resumption of active hostilities. The parties to the engagement shortly separated, the crowd dispersed and Virginia street resumed its accustomed air of tranquility by night.

That Offer.

A GAZETTE reporter interviewed Jerry Schooling in regard to the following item from Thursday's *Journal*:

"Mr. James H. Kinkead, when he first got up from his sick bed, went to Mr. Schooling and other creditors of the bank, and offered to turn everything over to a committee whom they might name, for the benefit of all the creditors. That is his position now."

The offer was to turn over the assets to the attaching creditors. Mr. Schooling says that he paid no attention to it, because the bank could not turn over the assets to the attaching creditors without they released their attachments, which he and others did not propose to do.

The Creditors' Committee.

The committee appointed by the creditors of the Reno Savings Bank at their meeting last Tuesday evening have had a consultation and formed a plan of operations. The committee is composed of three members, H. H. Beck, Chairman, Jerry Schooling and E. C. McKinney. The committee invite such creditors as are willing to trust to their honor to come forward and execute an assignment of their claims to the committee, in order that such claims may be prosecuted against the bank. By commencing an action the committee think they can get a receiver appointed.

Mason Valley Liquors.

The Sutro *Independent* tells this: A stranger called at Downing's saloon the other day and asked for a drink of good whiskey. "Is this a good article?" asked the stranger. "Well, it ought to be," said Downing, "for I made it myself." "What! Do you make your own liquors?" "Certainly," said Downing. "Here is some California wine of my own manufacture; this is brandy, and this," said he, passing his hand back to the first bottle, "is pousse cafe." I thought you called that California wine," said the stranger. "So I did," said Downing: "but do you suppose we Mason Valley saloon keepers have a bottle for each kind of liquors? Not much!"

Lots of Lumber.

The Pacific Lumber and Wood Company at Clinton have an order for three million feet of lumber for the new shaft of the Eureka Consolidated mine. They will run the mill day and night.

Jerry Schooling Declines to Become the Savings Bank's Assignee.

M. C. Lake, G. W. Huffaker and James H. Kinkead, Trustees of the Reno Savings Bank, held a meeting Friday, and the next morning the following appeared over their signature in the *Journal*, as a resolution passed at that meeting:

"That the Trustees of this Bank make, execute and deliver to Jerry Schooling an assignment of all property, assets and effects of said Bank, in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank, giving and granting to said assignee full power and authority to collect all moneys due said Bank and to sell and dispose of all property belonging to said Bank, and to pay off and discharge all just claims and liabilities existing or that may hereafter accrue against said Bank."

Mr. Schooling says in reference to the above, that he knew nothing of the proposition until reading the *Journal* of Saturday. His answer to it is that, although he would be glad to give his assistance in the matter, it is simply impossible for him to undertake the business. His whole time is taken up by the business already in his hands.

Beck and the Bank.

H. H. Beck Thursday told a GAZEETE reporter that although on his personal account at the Savings Bank there is a balance against him of $384, the bank holds stocks of his, of which the market value to-day is about $500, and which cost a good deal more. Therefore the bank is indebted to him and not he to the bank.

So far as the Lake Mills account is concerned, the bank is indebted to the Mills $230 on current account. The note to which reference was made in the *Journal* this morning was for $10,000, and was simply given to the bank to place for discount. The bank paid out no money on it, but had it discounted at, Mr. Beck thinks, the Nevada Bank in San Francisco. The note does not fall due until July 24, and will not, in all probability, be paid by the Reno Savings Bank.

How Things Look in Como.

J. C. Woodward is in from Como He reports that the Welter mill is still shut down and has not been in operation for six months. It is expected that it will shortly start up on North Rapidan ore. Fifty or sixty men are now at work in the district. About a dozen mines are being developed. The North Rapidan employs the most men. The prospects of the camp are better now than ever. There is no trouble from water in the mines and no lack of it outside. The population is about stationary. The camp is holding its own. There are about a dozen women in the town, some of them married. There are two saloons, but one of them is closed. The miners are paid $4 a day.

A Business Board.

There is trouble among the members of Truckee Lodge of Odd Fellows again. It seems that at the time the Sheriff sold the building the Savings Bank agreed to take it at a valuation of $26,000, leaving the lodge free of debt. The bank gave up $18,000 of the bonds and agreed to secure and turn over the other $8,000 in six months. Upon this agreement the trustees, F. C. Updike, C. C. Powning and J. H. Kinkead, signed an absolute deed to J. H. Kinkead conveying the title to him. He immediately mortgaged the property for $15,000, leaving the $8,000 in bonds still out. The lodge has therefore a debt of $8,000 still to pay. A meeting was held last night and a very lively discussion kept up until 11 o'clock. There is a good deal of feeling among the members at the action of the trustees.

Items From the Truckee "Republican."

The bar at Donner lake on the 5th inst. took in $120.

Nettie Howk of Loyalton, who is well-known in Truckee, has inherited $12,000 through the death of one of her aunts.

A log was sawed at Schaffer's mill the other day which is claimed to be the largest ever sawed around Truckee. It was eight feet in diameter.

A. C. Philbrook's house at Donner lake was destroyed by fire last Tuesday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have caught from cats playing with matches.

The Sewer Tax.

The Board of County Commissioners Thursday passed an ordinance levying a sewer tax. The tax is 92 cents per foot of frontage on the property drained by the Commercial Row sewer. The sewer starts from Virginia street and runs east through an alley back of Cammercial Row, crosses Centre street and runs and runs down Lake street to the river.

Deserves Thanks of the Reno People.

From the Carson Appeal July 9.

The investigation instigated by the citizens into the affairs of the Reno Savings Bank threatens to develop a worse state of affairs than at first reported. The GAZETTE has been fearless and outspoken in its exposure of the rottenness of the institution, and deserves the thanks of the Reno people for its independence.

Another Libel Suit.

H. H. Beck is to be sued by James H. Kinkead for alleged libelous utterances at the recent meeting of the creditors of the Reno Savings Bank.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

RENO, WASHOE CO., NEV., JULY 1, 1880

To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners for Washoe Co., Nevada:

I herewith submit my 2nd quarterly report for A. D., 1880, July:

	Dr.	
Bal on hand Apr. 1, 1880	$16,680 26	
Receipts for April	802 22	
" " May	1,8[illegible] 6[illegible]	
" " June	1,779 70	
	$20,464 50	

	Cr.	
By cash paid on Auditor's certificates for April		$ 3,128 04
By cash p'd on Auditor's certificates for May		4,231 71
By cash p'd on Auditor's certificates for June		2,692 00
By cash paid State June Settlement		1,147 50
		$11,199 25
Bal on hand July 1, 1880		$ 9,265 55

Apportioned as follows;

FUNDS.	
To Nevada State	$ 158 62
" General	82 56
" Contingent	2,547 30
" Indigent Sick	378 26
" Building	113 34
" Reno Bridge	107 95
" Treasurer's salary	100 00
" Reno Incorporation	82 32
" General Road	27 51
" Reno	52 80
" Washoe	18 4
" Franktown	86 40
" Brown's	58 53
" Gleudale	19 99
" Wadsworth	35 00
" Buffalo Spr	39 6
" Verdi	64 00
" Franktown special road	3 25
" Dall's road bonds	284 2[illegible]
" General School	119 99
" School district No. 5	7[illegible] 29
" " 6	134 98
" " 9	54 97
" " 10	1,453 18
" " 11	24 38
" " 14	555 7[illegible]
" " 15	293 45
" Washoe district special	1 60
" Reno school dist'rdmpt	1,126 59
" Estates dec'd persons	497 70
" Reno sewer	39[illegible] 24
" Unapportioned	76 57
	$ 9,265 55

D. B. BOYD, County Treasurer.

Army Worms In California.

Says the Sacramento *Bee*: A. Menke, the well known hop grower at Patterson's station, in Sacramento county, was in the city to-day. From him it was learned that the army worm has played sad havoc and entirely stripped every green thing from the alfalfa fields of Messrs. Pritchard, Morton, Studeras, his own and others in that vicinity. He was successful in saving his hop crop from them, however, and did so by digging entirely round the fields a deep triangular shaped ditch, with the base at the bottom. Into this the worms fell, and when they attempt to climb out again they fall back from the sloping sides and perish in the ditch. He describes the worm as from two inches to half an inch in length, with slate colored sides and a black back, and also says that their breeding places seem to be in the low alfalfa fields. Where they have passed over fields the ground is left as free from vegetable life as a plank sidewalk.

The Sage Brush Nightingale.

The *Parisian* has the following concerning the sage-brush nightingale:

Mlle. Emma Nevada, who is singing at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, is called in the West "the Sage-brush Nightingale." Her name oft the stage is Emma Corinne Wixom, and she is a daughter of a Nevada physician. As a little girl she displayed rather remarkable musical and dramatic capacity, and was sent abroad to study under Marchesi, at Vienna. The young lady is short in stature and plump; she is not handsome, but has a pretty mouth, expressive eyes, and a charming manner.

Fell From a Third Story Window.

Frank Chapman, a young man well known in Reno, met with a serious accident in Chico early Thursday morning. He fell from a third story window of the Union Hotel to the ground. His right arm was broken and he received internal injuries. The doctors yesterday had small hopes of his recovery. He had been in Chico about three weeks.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Committee Thursday resolved to hold the State Convention in Carson city, Aug. 11, to nominate three Presidential Electors, one Congressman and a Justice of the Supreme Court, besides electing a new State Committee. The primaries must be held not later than Aug. 7.

The Odd Fellows' Building.

In reply to the item which appeared in the GAZETTE regarding the sale of the Odd Fellows' building, Mr. Powning says that $2,150 00 bonds are still out. He says he signed the deed without reading it, and knew nothing about how it read until the bank failed.

To Be Sold at Retail.

The following telegram explains itself:

BOCA, Cal., July 9.—Reno GAZETTE: Having purchased all property lately owned by R. F. Hoy, sold by the Sheriff yesterday, I now offer it by retail to the public. A. MCINTOSH.

The Place to Stop.

The American Hotel, Truckee, is a quiet, homelike place to put up at. It is near the depot and in the centre of the business part of the town. Stewart McKay is a pains-taking landlord and does everything possible for the comfort of his guests.

MIDNIGHT BANKING.

What Was Going on at the Reno Savings Bank on the night of the Twenty-Third?

A late pedestrian was going by the Reno savings bank about five minutes before eleven o'clock, on the evening of June twenty-third, and seeing a light and hearing noises inside and thinking there might be robbers at work, he applied his eye to a space uncovered by the curtain of the side window. He saw behind the counter James H. Kinkead, a tall lady, a heavy set man in pepper and salt suit, who he thinks was "Uncle" James Kinkead; a heavy set man, wearing black clothes and a brown straw hat, and one of medium size whose shirt front glittered with a large stone, probably a diamond, neither of whom he knew, and one with long chin whiskers who he thinks was Lou Drexler. Two men stood on the corner outside but whether they were look out or not he could not tell. A small bag stood on the counter about a foot long and six inches wide. The man stood by the window until 11:30, except when he was interrupted by J. H. Kinkead, who came out several times and looked all around. The men talked low and moved about a good deal, sometimes sitting down awhile. J. H. Kinkead had a big book at the desk and turned over the leaves apparently comparing papers he took out of his pocket with parts of the book, then handing them to the man in pepper and salt who wrote something on them, and passed them to the others. The safe door was shut. Mr. Kinkead was in apparently sound health at that late hour, and betrayed none of the nervous excitement which must have come on between then and morning as it was reported that he was completely prostrated by the shock, and was out of his head half the time. So ill indeed was he that when the editor of the GAZETTE called on him he could not see him, although he met the editor of the *Journal* coming out of the door. The creditors committee might do well to learn what business was transacted at that silent hour of the night. It might be of service to the creditors to know.

Appointment of a Receiver.

H. H. Beck, the chairman of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the creditors of the Reno Savings Bank, Friday conferred with M. C. Lake, the President of that broken institution. Mr. Lake expressed a desire to have a receiver appointed, and favored George W. Huffaker for that trust. Mr. Beck said that while all who were personally acquainted with Mr. Huffaker would be perfectly satisfied to have him made receiver, still, as Mr. Huffaker was one of the Trustees of the Bank, outside creditors might not be suited by his appointment. The Committee want a receiver appointed, and will be satisfied with any man for that position who is trustworthy and has time to attend thoroughly to the business. As the Bank Trustees have shown a willingness to execute an assignment, it will not be necessary to take legal steps to secure the appointment of a receiver.

A Fearful Fall.

Everyone remembers the high side-hill cut on the north bank of the Truckee river opposite Verdi. It is a steep, sandy hill-side which is constantly sliding and making trouble. On Wednesday evening Phil Judkins was driving home from Reno with a two-horse team. In his wagon was a new Osborne mowing machine. While driving on the worst part of the slide his wagon commenced slipping and, before he could recover, the whole outfit went rolling down the bank, nearly a hundred feet, into the river. Mr. Judkins was not seriously hurt, but one of his horses was killed and the other injured, and the wagon and mowing machine badly broken up The road is a county road, and Mr. Judkins will no doubt have all his losses paid back to him.

A Chance for a Naval Education.

There is a vacancy at the Annapolis Naval Academy, caused by the graduation of John McDonald of Gold Hill. The place is to be filled by some one from Nevada. A competitive examination will soon be held to determine the choice of applicants, who must be between 14 and 18 years of age, of sound body and well grounded in the rudiments of a good English education. The successful competitor is required to pay his own way to Annapolis and will need about $200 to pay for his first outfit. This money will be finally returned to him. There will be no vacancy at West Point for Nevada youths until 1883.

His Version of It.

Ira Packard, who was shot by McCart at Verdi recently, has so far recovered as to be on the stilts. He says the shooting was a cowardly and uncalled for affair. McCart shot him from his door, while he (Packard) was passing along the road. It seems to have been some old feud brought to a head by their dogs fighting. McCart has disappeared.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhœa, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known.

Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!

The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK,

Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded Hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE

or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg.

The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.

No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Liveryman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and $1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use

HOP BITTERS!

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work to restore brain nerve and waste, use

HOP BITTERS

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation if you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, rely on

HOP BITTERS!

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS!

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you use

HOP BITTERS!

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children. The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect. Ask druggists. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco or narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Asthma, and Bronchitis cured at your own home by DeVONE'S INHALENE, a healing vapor taken direct to the disease. A reliable treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Home Treatment sent on trial, to be returned and money refunded if not satisfactory. For full information address HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. Cor. 10th & Arch, Phil'a, Pa.

DO YOU WANT Men & Women $25 A DAY? Wanted. We Pay it. QUAKER CITY GALVANIC CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash For Hides!

C. A. BRAGG WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR

All Descriptions of

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS

Apply at Lumber Yard, corner Commercial Row and Ralston street, Reno, Nevada.

feb16-tf—D&W

TOWN ORDER.

An Ordinance Closing Business Places on Sunday.

Be it ordained by the Board of County Commissioners of Washoe county, State of Nevada:

SECTION 1. That on and after the 4th Sunday in July, A. D. 1880, all business places within corporate limits of the town of Reno, Washoe county, State of Nevada, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday or the Lord's day, excepting vegetable stands and butcher shops, that may be opened until 10 o'clock on said day, and excepting hotels, restaurants, saloons, drug stores and livery stables, that may be opened during all of said day.

SECTION 2. Any person violating the provisions of Section one, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one day for each $2 of said fine.

STATE OF NEVADA, } ss
COUNTY OF WASHOE. }

I, Mark Parish, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, in and for Washoe county, Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original ordinance passed by the Board of County Commissioners, which now remains on file and record in my office in Reno, in said county.

SEAL. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Reno, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1880. MARK PARISH, Clerk.

By S. A. Mann, Dep.

Sheriff Hill Returns to Carson.

Lloyd Hill, Sheriff of Ormsby county, disappeared from Carson last Tuesday. The *Times* says that on investigation, his accounts showed a deficiency of nearly $3,000. His net official receipts average about $555 per month. His sudden and unexplained departure caused considerable scandal in Carson. A number of attachments were yesterday put upon personal property belonging to him. Last evening he returned to Carson and explained that he had been to Virginia collecting money due him. He says that he will make his accounts good.

The Population of Washoe.

The following shows the population of Washoe and Roop counties, as enumerated for the United States census just taken:

Roop	318
Wadsworth	834
South of C. P. track as far as Steamboat	2,371
All North of C. P. track	1,513
All South of Steamboat	842
Total	5,878

Of these about 500 are Indians and 375 Chinese; leaving a white population of about 5,000.

The Arlington House.

The Arlington House, Carson, has been thoroughly refitted and renovated, and improvements made that have cost about $10,000. A wooden building called the Western Hotel has been hauled to the rear of the Arlington and made an annex of the establishment. There has also been a brick addition put on in the rear. A wide veranda has been built around the building, and other improvements made. The Arlington is one of the best hotels in the state, and is excellently managed by B. F. Small.

An Intelligent Sheep.

A singular manifestation of intelligence by a sheep was recently witnessed by a GAZETTE reporter near Prosser creek. It was in the afternoon of a hot day, and in the full glare of the sun, a band of sheep were being driven over the glowing earth. Straggling behind the band were two wethers, evidently suffering from the heat, and looking very uncomfortable in their woolen jackets. They walked side by side, and one kept its head constantly under the other's body, in the shade.

Change of Date of the Fair.

The Trustees of the Agricultural Society had a meeting last Saturday and changed the date of the commencement of the State Fair from the 6th to the 27th of September. The fair will open on Monday, Sep. 27th, and close on Saturday, Fct. 2. This will make it come on the week following the California State Fair at Sacramento. The change was made in order to enable horses to attend the California airs and our State Fair also.

The Stockton and Nevada Railroad.

Gen. Hatch has been advised by a letter from Stockton that $200,000 will at once be subscribed by capitalists of that city toward the project of the narrow gauge railroad to Nevada, which was supposed to have been dropped. Gen. Hatch feels assured that the construction of the road is certain to come about in the near future, and that the road will prove a profitable investment.

JOTTINGS.

—A housekeeper wants a situation.

—There is an assessment of $2 on Orr Ditch stock.

— Con. Virginia has declared a dividend of fifty cents.

— The U. S. Circuit Court has adjourned until the first Wednesday in August.

— D. McFarland has a beautiful Philaloo bird. It is a natural curiosity, being very rare.

—Demurrers have been filed by the bank against all attachments, and they will be tried at the September term of court.

—The town of Truckee is fed with clearest ice-cold water which is piped from a living spring high on the hillside south of the river.

—The Good Templars of Reno will hold a picnic at Bowers' on the 24th. They will probably be joined by two carloads of the temperate of Truckee.

— A youngster saw a lady take a set of false teeth out of her mouth, which surprised him greatly. He said "Mrs. Ames can you take out your tongue too?"

— Mr. Higgins has not yet decided when to hold that picnic at Bowers'. He thinks it best to let a few weeks elapse after the Fourth before talking about picnics.

— The breaking of pipe connections on the streets, in consequence of the increased pressure, is causing the water company considerable trouble and expense. A good many breaks have occurred.

— Persons wishing fresh trout should leave their orders at Simpson's a day in advance. Fresh fruit, vegetables, etc., are received every day at his store. Groceries of every description are constantly on hand.

— Isaac Barnett offers great bargains in dry goods. He bought a large lot of the remainder stock of A. Strassburger & Co., at such an immense reduction that he can afford to sell at prices far below the usual rates.

— Until the meaning of the term was explained to him, a Reno man remained angry last evening because some one had called him a monogamist. He thought it was, in some way a reflection on his morality.

— The Carson *Appeal* pays the young ladies of the Bishop's school a high compliment in saying that every one who attends that institution is an advertisement of the efficiency and thoroughness of its course of instruction.

—The books of the Savings Bank still remain in the vault of that institution, under the custody of the Sheriff, accessible under official supervision to the defendants for the purpose of making out a statement, but not for the examination of other parties.

Ready to Build.

Mr. Ammerman of the Nevada Central writes that the surveying party which went north from Battle Mountain has returned, and reports a good route nearly to the British possessions. The Central Pacific party returned via Winnemucca. It is said that work will be begun north from Battle Mountain and south from Austin inside of thirty days.

Chinese for Heavy Draught.

A short distance from Wadsworth is a Chinese ranch, and the Truckee *Republican* learned from one of the railroad boys that frequently may be seen two Chinamen hitched up to a plow horse-fashion, tugging and pulling away like oxen.

Still After Him.

From the Eureka Leader July 8th.

The Reno GAZETTE is still after State Treasurer Crockett, and makes some truthful and telling points against him.

Sale of the Hickman Ranch.

The Hickman ranch was sold Thursday in two sections. D. Powell bought 80 acres for $5,000, and P. F. Scott 240 acres for $2,500. The sale is subject to redemption.

Coal Oil Johnny's Strange Experience

John Steele, the "Coal Oil Johnny" whose astounding prodigality made him notorious throughout the country is now a well-behaved and reasonably farmer at Franklin, Pa. It was in 1864, when he was just 21, that the striking of oil on a farm that he had inherited began to yield him an income of $3,000 a day. This wealth turned his foolish head, and he began to spend the money in the most reckless and grotesque manner: He squandered all his property in three years. His wife had managed to get hold of $75,000, but that was lost in a bank failure. Steele gradually come to his senses, went to work at his old occupation of teamster, next became a railroad baggage master, and slowly saved enough money to buy the farm on which he now lives.

Tobacco Dust For Grasshoppers.

From the New York Sun.

Grasshoppers are following in the wake of the army worm. They have already made their appearance in vast numbers in Queen and Suffolk counties. The farmers find the only protection against them to be tobacco dust, which they are using unsparingly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Committee of Safety at Merced.

MERCED, Cal., July 8.—The town has been lately overrun with bad characters. Several shooting affrays have recently occurred, besides other lawless actions on the part of tramps. The citizens got tired of this kind of work, and have organized a safety committee who ordered all bad characters to leave. They are doing so in a hurry.

Fatal Shooting at Denver.

DENVER, COL., July 8.—Last night a fatal shooting affray occurred between Elmer Hayman and Tom Stevens. The latter was fatally wounded and the former slightly. The shooting was the result of a family feud which has existed for some time.

A Brother Shoots his Sister.

DANVILLE, Virginia, July 9.—Last night, about midnight, Thos. D. Dejarnette entered a bagnio, enquiring for Mollie Dejarnette, and at his request the two went to a private room. Repeated pistol shots followed. The police broke into the room, and the girl was found on the floor, her brother standing by with pistol in hand. He immediately confessed shooting his sister, saying he had done it to wipe out the disgrace of the family. The girl was shot four times, and two shots were fatal. She protested that her brother was right in taking her life, and begs that he be not punished. Before her brother was taken to prison, he and his sister embraced each other. The brother is a telegraph operator aged 20, the sister 17 years.

A Murderer Executed.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Geo. Allen Price, a colored murderer of Vallie Black, a tobacco merchant, was hanged to-day in the yard of the Hamilton county jail.

Sheriff Hill, of Carson, Missing.

CARSON, July 9.—Loyd Hill, Sheriff of Ormsby county, is missing. His accounts are $2,300 short. He is supposed to have left the country.

A Fool's Chase for an Eloping Sweetheart.

From the Shreveport Standard.

Yesterday morning an eloping couple arrived in this city. On the same train was a pursuer, who had followed the fugitives four days and nights, but without their knowledge. John W. Brack and Miss Elizabeth Morgan, both of Jasper county, Mo., were betrothed, and the time set for their marriage was last Friday night. On the same day a rival, Thomas Fremont, induced the expectant bride to elope with him, and they took the train south. The rightful claimant took the train in hot pursuit. He followed them four days and nights without sleeping and at Marshall took the same train with the eloping couple for this city. On arriving here they engaged rooms at the Pacific house, but they had hardly been shown to their rooms when their pursuer, attended by a policeman, put in an appearance. Thomas Fremont proposed to leave the decision to the lady. After some hesitation, and with a show of great regret at taking leave of the man with whom she had eloped, she made her decision in favor of the gentleman to whom she was first engaged, and decided to cast her destiny and fortune with Mr. Brack. Mr. Fremont, the disappointed eloper, relinquished all claims to the lady and took his leave. Accordingly, and as a happy finale to to the episode, Mr. John W. Brack and Miss Elizabeth Morgan were united in the legal bonds of matrimony at the Pacific House yesterday morning.

Anthony Murphy's Strange Reappearance.

Anthony Murphy departed mysteriously from his home in Philadelphia. He had been a sober, industrious, man, and few would believe that he had deserted his family. His wife was sure that he had been murdered. Two months afterward she was summoned to the morgue to see if a body from the river was that of her husband. She said yes, at once, and to make the identification more positive, pointed out a mal-formed finger, a mole on the arm, two teeth gone and a new suit of broadcloth. A wake was held, and the remains were buried. Four months more passed, and one day Anthony Murphy walked coolly into his home. Mrs. Murphy exclaimed: "Its an angel from heaven," and fainted away. She immediately came to the conclusion that he had risen from the dead, and nothing could shake her firm belief that such was the fact. Her friends who attended the wake take the same view of the matter, and Murphy, himself, is in doubt, for his brain has been affected since his return—probably since his departure. He has a very dim recollection of a western trip, but is not prepared to say whether he was in or out of the flesh.

OUR CERTIFIED CIRCULATION.

The Reno GAZETTE has an extensive circulation in the State of Nevada and in other States and Territories.

JAMES H. KINKEAD.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1880. } MARK PARISH, Clerk of Washoe County.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF NEVADA.

We are pleased to learn from Messrs. Thompson & West, of Oakland, Cal., that in case of sufficient encouragement, they will publish an illustrated history of the State of Nevada, giving a continuous history, from the first entrance of the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. in 1825, up to the present time. The resources, industries, business enterprises, organizations, etc., will be well written up—each county being given by itself. Tables will be given, showing a list of the State and county officers from the first to the present, and statistics in all directions that will make it of interest or valuable as a work of reference. The works which they have shown us published by them, of counties in Cal., are beautifully illustrated with cuts descriptive of the scenery, residences, public buildings and manufactories, and are a credit to the counties for which they were gotten up as well as to the publishers. We believe that such a work of Nevada would be of great benefit to our citizens individually as well as the State at large, and hope they will give it such encouragement as will insure its publication.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Eureka *Leader* says: "We have the very best authority for saying that within a very short time—probably within ten days—a surveying party will be placed in the field to determine the most practicable route for a narrow gauge road to connect with the Utah Southern. This will be done by the authorities of the Eureka and Palisade railroad. When this survey has been made, it is in contemplation, we believe, to submit the matter to the business men of the community, and if found desirable, a company will be formed here for the purpose building the road."

The *Silver State* chronicles the arrival at Winnemucca of 160 coils of barbed fencing wire consigned to the Indian Agent at that place. There is no Indian Agent at Winnemucca and the local paper thinks the wire must be intended for the fencing at the Malheur Reservation. As there are no Indians at that Reservation it is hard to understand what use the Government has for an Agent there. But the Agent will no doubt find use for the wire.

The *Journal* says that as soon as Kinkead got up off his sick bed he proposed to Schooling to turn over the property of the bank to a committee. It would have been much better for the manager to have called in the creditors and made a showing, asking them for time to realize on the assets, like the Bank of California did. In this instance, however, the officers were to busy packing off everything movable to attend to such little matters as that.

Population has been melting away from the granite hills of Vermont at such a rate during the last decade that it is thought the number of her Congressmen will be reduced from three to two, under the new apportionment.

Men do not despise a thief if he steals to satisfy hunger, but if he steals to save his standing in the State, they do not pardon him, neither put they whitewash upon him and say: "Behold that which he has done. Correct."

The cattle on the Erie stock trains have suffered terribly during the heated term in New York. One car, upon being opened recently, contained four dead cattle, and others just ready to succumb to the heat.

The Truckee *Republican* mentions in a matter of fact way that an excursion party caught 500 silver trout at Independence lake last Thursday. One young lady caught 95. Think of that for fishing.

Hancock is galloping along the road to the White House on a white horse with a flowing mane.—[*Virginia Chronicle.*

This suggests Death on the pale horse, and that the fat man will die before he reaches his journey's end.

Cardinal McClosky writes to the New York Evening *Post* that the widely-published congratulatory dispatch, purporting to have been addressed by him to General Hancock, is a forgery.

The *Journal* says: "Take Crockett's case: he is to blame for having the State money to his credit in the bank, and for allowing it to accumulate to such an amount as $8,000."

Correct!

A residence of six months in the State and of thirty days in the district or county, is necessary to entitle any American citizen to vote in Nevada.

Dr. Turner, in New York, has now fasted for eleven days in eleven days, and is still confident of going without anything to eat for forty days.

It it said that Rollin M. Daggett is thinking of taking a place on the *Enterprise* staff during the campaign.

The emptiest man in the world is Dr. Tanner, of New York. This is the twelfth day of his fast.

W. F. Edwards is about to start a weekly Republican paper at Forest City, Sierra county, Cal.

The *Journal* says it is not afraid of any dead man that ever lived.

The Genoa *Journal* is dead, thank God.

A Lively Mining Camp.

BODIE, July 8.—In the case of the killing of Patrick Carroll on Sunday night, the Coroner's jury found that Carroll was killed by William Lemon and Eugene Godatt, and that they fired in self-defense.

James Kennedy, shot by Bill Baker Monday evening, died yesterday. The Coroner's jury found it wilful murder.

Jesse Pearce, a drunken "rounder," shot Johnny Allen, a miner, in the breast yesterday. The wound is not dangerous.

A one-armed desperado named Morehead was badly cut about the face yesterday by a barkeeper, who used a tin cup. The Vigilance Committee feeling is growing more intense, and a clearing out of the Bodie branch jail is imminent.

Decidedly Interesting for Certain Persons.

From the Truckee Republican, July 10.

The creditors of the defunct Reno Savings Bank held a meeting on Tuesday night at which several prominent citizens of the place spoke right out. The GAZETTE has stood in for the depositors throughout, and the meeting passed a resolution of thanks for its manly position in the matter. Things are getting decidedly interesting for the men who have been using the money of the poor and who finally wound up by gobbling up the whole of it.

A Mono Water-fall.

There are many persons, even in Lundy, says the Homer *Mining Index*, who are not aware of the fact that at the head of Mill Creek Canyon, not more than three miles from town, is one of the grandest waterfalls in the world. An immense body of water from a natural reservoir comes thundering down into the canyon over a perpendicular bluff, making a sheer descent of over 800 feet. It is not a puny trickle—a feathery cascade—but a torrent of water that shakes the earth and deafens the beholder with its ceaseless roar.

Mrs. Hamilton, who shot Nettie Winkleplek last fall at Sacramento and wounded her severely, because of the alleged intimacy between the girl and Mrs. Hamilton's husband, was tried and acquitted, the defense being emotional insanity.

It is a shame for the *Leader* to say it, but Eureka can't boast of a single hurdy house, when at one time in the balmy days, no less than six were running.

The residents of the eastern part of Esmeralda want a division of the county and will move the next Legislature to divede it.

The census returns give the population of San Francisco as 233,066, including 20,549 Chinese.

The close season for deer expired in California July 1. Anyone can lawfully kill deer in that State now, provided he can shoot straight.

The strikers on the Carson and Colorado have resumed work and grading is going forward rapidly.

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

MOUNT ROSE.

The Ascent Made by a Party from Reno—How they Went up and What They saw from the summit—A Grand Panorama of Lakes and Mountains Looking Down upon California and Nevada—Grasshoppers Above the Snow Line.

Great heights charm us but not the steps which lead to them—GOETHE.

G. A. Rankin and a GAZETTE reporter made the ascent of Mt. Rose yesterday. They left Reno on Saturday afternoon and reached Galena flat, near the base of the mountain, in time to camp there that night. Galena was once a flourishing town, supported by the wood industry. Abut 1865 it burned down, and was never rebuilt. Before that date it had a large population, having 300 registered voters, all Republican. There were only two Democrats in the place. Galena creek is a rushing mountain stream, which flows down a deep canyon around Bald mountain and meanders through the flat. It once furnished the motive power for a quartz mill. The site of the old town of Galena is now deserted and desolate. Not a single human being lives upon the flat. Not a house or building of any description remains. Time has swept away every sign of human occupation. There is

NO TRACE OF A STREET.

The grass and weeds have grown over everything, and a stranger may ride over the site to-day unconscious that a bustling town once stood where now the green turf is cut by his horse's feet. There is now a Dutch rancher named Martin West living on the northern end of the flat. The horses of the party munched their provender in his barn. "Pretty windy here, sometimes?" he was asked. "Yes," said Martin, "dot vind he come down one day last year, and blows away vifty leetle cheekins vot I had raised. Blows dem clear away out of sight." Martin spoke in a way that carried conviction to his hearers. He had been a sailor in his youth and had learned the beauty of truthfulness in the forecastle of many a gallant ship. But yesterday morning the wind, which had wafted into the wilderness so many of the Dutchman's chickens, was fast asleep in its cave. Scarcely a breath of air was stirring when the splendid sunrise came blushing over the mountains of the east. The Reno Alpine club were early in the saddle, and picking their way along the rough trails that wind up the canyon in which the Galena creek makes its bed. A good road was found on the left of the creek some distance up the canyon, a highway from Washoe City across the mountains to somewhere. The road passes between

BALD MOUNTAIN AND SLIDE MOUNTAIN,

and leaves Mt. Rose on the right. A wagon trail leaves the road back of Bald mountain, crosses the creek, and winds up the base of Mt. Rose to a woodchoppers' camp on its eastern slope. Up this the horses clambered and from it they were diverted to a hard climb of a few hundred feet up the face of the mountain. The incline was too steep for them, and they were left tied to trees while the party pressed forward on foot. It was about 8 o'clock when the horses hung back on their halters, securely fastened to stout pines, and abandoned their riders to their fate. Two legs seemed all too few with which to climb that rocky steep. The ascent was made in zig-zag fashion, and every few hundred feet a stop was made for rest and refreshment. One can eat many times in the course of the climb to the summit, and it is advisable to eat frequently in order to support the strength and prevent a total collapse of the diaphragm. Crystal water from a spring, carried in a capacious flask, was found especially refreshing. Banks of snow are numerous on the mountain and the flask could quickly be cooled in one of them. After an hour's climb the party reached the apex of a rocky peak on which their eyes had rested as the end of their toil, and saw the real summit apparently half a mile above them. One imagines he is near the top when a long ways from it.

THE LOWER PORTION OF THE MOUNTAIN

is granite. Most of it is disintegrated and covers the surface to a depth of several inches with fine gravel which is hard to walk on. But almost all the way up the rocks afford an excellent foothold. The trees on the eastern slope, up which the ascent was made, give abundant shade. There is an astonishing difference of temperature between shade and sunshine on the heights. Climb a few hundred feet in the sun and the lungs pant, the heart beats like a trip hammer, while perspiration streams from every pore. Sit down by a snow bank beneath a tree and in two minutes the skin is cool and dry and the whole system is braced for renewed exertion. Action is excessively wearisome, rest remarkably recuperative. It was nearly noon when the party reached the highest peak. They left their horses at eight o'clock, and had made the ascent leisurely. A picket aneroid barometer gave the elevation at the summit as 9,500 feet. It was promptly decided that the barometer lied. The height of the mountain must be, the observers thought, much greater than that. The view from the summit of Mt. Rose is magnificent. Lying six miles away to the south, nearly the whole of

TAHOE IS VISIBLE,

its sparkling waters reflecting the brilliant blue of the sky overhead. The lake has an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea and lies thousands of feet below the observer on Mt. Rose. Its beauty draws out many exclamation of delight when viewed from that lofty height. Donner lake is as much or more enchanting. Twenty miles away to the west it lies encircled by mountains which bend about it like a horseshoe, every inch of its surface revealed to the sight. A white cloud hung motionless in the heavens above it and was mirrored in its depths. Again and again the eyes turn back to Donner, it looks so blue and so beautiful in its granite basin fringed by the dark pines which grow about it. Nothing more lovely can be imagined. Far away to the northeast, obscure in the distance, between two mountain ranges, the eye indistinctly sees a long stretch of dark water. By the aid of a powerful glass it is clearly discerned as Pyramid lake, over forty miles away. Washoe lake lies spread out almost beneath one's feet. Webber and Independence may be looked for but are invisible. Several little nameless lakes lie in hollows of the Sierra close at hand. Conspicuous in the far northwest, towering up grandly above the surrounding country, are

LASSEN BUTTES,

dazzling white with snow. They look like one mountain from Mt. Rose, 150 miles away. Fifty miles to the west rises Castle Peak, or Mt. Stanford, a pyramidal-shaped mountain streaked with snow, a prominent object on the horizon. Away to the east Mt. Davidson's sharp peak is clearly defined against the sky, but Virginia city lies unseen behind the mountain. Truckee, Verdi, Reno, Steamboat, Washoe city, Empire, Carson and other places near them are in full view. Washoe valley looks like a floor of tiles, level and smooth, its fields of grain and grass and stubble making alternate squares of color. The course of the Truckee could be definitely traced, although the river itself can only occasionally be seen, its waters here and there flowing into view and flashing out in the sun. The southwestern horizon is bounded by the lofty main range of the Sierra, grand and majestic, white and glittering with snow. The eye roams over mountain ranges on every hand. Away to the east, far as the sight can pierce, they rise row upon row, rank after rank, and seem to shoulder each other for room and mastery. From his perch upon the Summit of Mt. Rose the observer finds himself on the highest point of the near portion of the Sierra. He can

LOOK DOWN UPON SLIDE MOUNTAIN

and over its top. He is struck by the immense extent of pine forests which clothe the mountains on the western slope of the Sierra; apparently an inexhaustible quantity of timber. Away to the east are the barren, treeless ranges of the Great Basin, sandy, arid plains, and naked, rocky hills. The story is that the grizzly bear sometimes climbs from the California side to the summit of the Sierras and, sniffing the breeze from the vast, arid region to the east, turns back to the land of God and bruin. There is a constant aerial conflict of contending currents going on over the Sierra. Looking upward yesterday noon one could discern a strata of clouds hurrying to the west, and another, above it, sailing eastward. Sometimes cirri were scampering away to the south, and anon hurrying to the northward. It was cool on the summit, but not disagreeably so when the sun was shining. But when a cloud obscured the sun, and the peak was left in the shadow, overcoats were quickly buttoned, and fingers were stiffened with the cold. Cold fingers on July 11th were, however, considered an agreeable change to one looking down into the hot valleys, and a pull of water from the flask quickly restored the circulation.

GRASSHOPPERS ARE HATCHING OUT

on the very summit of Mt. Rose. Two young ones were seen there yesterday, far above the snow line, and on the mountain sides they were numerous. The Sierra Nevada will never stop the grasshoppers, should they determine to raid the fertile valleys of California from this side of the range. Looking down from the summit of Mt. Rose the easy way to make the ascent of the mountain from Reno seems to be through Thomas canyon. Unless unseen obstacles intervene, one could ride within a quarter of a mile of the summit by that route. The descent of the face of the mountain to the place where the horses were tied was tiresome, but nothing compared to the upward climb. One of the party left his coat under a tree a few hundred yards above the horses, and had to retrace his steps to recover it. He was fatigued, and as he worked his way upward again he thought of Virgil's "*Facilis decensus Averni, sed revocare gradem, hic labor, hoc opus est,*" only with a different application, for in his case it was hell to climb upward. The ride back to Reno toward sundown was pleasant, and the party arrived home without accident, after a trip of unalloyed pleasure from beginning to end. Any one fond of scenery will find from the top of Mt. Rose a view that will a thousand times repay the comparatively little effort it costs to make the ascent.

LOYALTON LETTER.

How the Fourth Was Kept in Sierra Valley—The Grasshoppers and the Tactics of the Ranchers—Base-Ball Match Between Indians and Whites—Maud Mullers' in the Hay Fields.

LOYALTON, Cal., July 9.

Editor Gazette:—The Fourth of July was celebrated all around this valley, except at Loyalton and the Summit. The people of Sierraville celebrated on the 2nd inst. with a ball at Campbell's hot springs, and a general good time it was. About seventy couple were present. The same day the people of Rocky Point neighborhood celebrated by giving a picnic, reading the Declaration of Independence, an oration, running, jumping, and a tilting match, in addition to a dance upon a smooth floor, laid especially for the afternoon dance in the grove. This was the most enjoyable and elaborate celebration in the valley, as the good people of the west exerted themselves to make it pleasant. Beckwith celebrated the 5th inst. with a picnic and a ball in the evening. They advertised that they would have a brass band and fireworks in the evening, neither of which was there, and many parents took their children a long distance to see the brass band, as many of the little ones born here have never seen a brass band, and felt a little dissatisfied at the fraud advertised. Nothing to feed the intellect at the picnic, but plenty of nice provisions, as the ladies of Beckworth are excellent cooks. The only amusement during the day was a base-ball match for a purse of $7 25 between eight Indian valley Digger Indians and eight of the Beckworth young men. The Indians won the money in four innings, and five were to have been played, but the whites would not play the fifth and gave up the money. The Indians scored 41 and made one whitewash, and the whites scored only fifteen. About fifty couple were at the ball in the evening and a nice time was had by all present.

The grasshoppers are doing some injury in some places, but they are late and the hay will be cut before they can do much harm. If they attack a field of hay now, the mowers begin at once, and if both begin the same day the mowers get the better of them. So far the hoppers are too much domesticated to suit the ranchers of the valley. During the last three years they were on the move as soon as they could hop, but not so this year. So far, they have done their principal damage where they were hatched. They have no wings yet.

The grain here at Loyalton (and this is all there is in the valley) is heading out but it is very short, and will only be a middling crop, as it has had no rain since it was sown. Haying hands are scarce. The May flies are all gone.

Butter being low, the dairymen are not in very good spirits, notwithstanding the hoppers are not doing much damage so far. The long, cold, hard winter left nearly all the dairymen in debt, as hay was scarce and high-priced, and most of them had to buy hay or drive their cattle out of the valley last winter. The cattle running on the plains here are fat and sleek, and show no signs of the hard winter just past.

The wife of Maurice Levy of Loyalton gave birth to a boy baby on the 2nd inst.

The weather is hot. The young ladies are being pressed into service in the hay fields as laborers, owing to the scarcity of male help.

James Badenoch of this place lost $2,000 by the failure of the Reno Savings Bank.

DR. M. PRITCHARD.

Apportionment of School Money.

D. R. Sessions, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has made the second semi-annual apportionment for the year 1880 of the money in the general school fund, $12,735 02, among the counties, as follows, the pro rata for each child between the ages of six and eighteen years being $1.238574—

County	No children of schoolage	Amount
Churchill	67	$ 82 99
Douglas	307	380 24
Elko	946	1,171 69
Esmeralda	267	330 70
Eureka	668	827 37
Humboldt	463	573 46
Lander	544	673 78
Lincoln	495	613 09
Lyon	411	509 05
Nye	206	255 15
Ormsby	866	1,072 61
Storey	3,812	4,721 44
Washoe	894	1,107 29
White Pine	336	416 16
Total	10,282	$12,735 02

Knights of Pythias.

At the last regular meeting of Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P., the following officers were elected: Alson Dawson P. C., A. A. Evans C. C., Nate W. Roff, V. C., Chas. J. Campbell, K. of R. & S., H. J. Thyes M. of F., J. F. Myers M. of E., Orvis Ring Prelate, J. M. Flanagan Trustee, G. A. Rankin M. at Arms, R. Ward Outside Guard, Donald McKay Inside Guard.

ACRES OF PELICANS.

A Visit to Goat Island, Pyramid Lake—The Hunt for Rattlesnakes and its Result—The Nests of Pelicans and Their Young—Countless Thousands of the Birds—A Foul-Mouthed Fisher—Fishing in the Indian Reservation—The Indian Agent and the White Settlers—The Latter Likely to Remain Unmolested.

There is in Pyramid Lake a large Island, about six miles from the western shore of the Lake, and about midway between its two extremities. The island is known as Goat Island, from the fact that years ago some one put a pair of goats upon it, whose progeny formed in time a numerous herd. These goats have since been killed, or carried away to the mainland. The island is famous as the abode of countless numbers of rattlesnakes. There are said to be millions of the serpents there. A GAZETTE reporter, who had heard strange tales of the island and its wonders, recently visited the lake with two companions, as much with a view of exploring the island as for any other object. The party rode all the way from Reno, 35 miles, on horseback, reaching Watson's station on the lake shore, in the middle of the night. Early in the morning they were in a boat on the lake, headed for the island. Henry Smith, a young man who lives at Watson's and spends most of his time in prospecting the hills for minerals, went with them as guide, philosopher and friend. It was a long pull with a heavy boat over the water to the island. A trolling line was kept trailing astern, but few fish were caught, the catch of the whole party during the day aggregating only about eight trout. On some days, for no reason that one can tell, the fish bite very poorly or not at all.

THE BEST FISHING GROUND

is around the island, but on that day the fishing was no better there than in other parts of the lake. The island, like all the others in the lake, is pyramidal in form. Its shape is triangular, and its sides unequal. One side is about a mile and a quarter in length, the others not so long. The boat was beached on a projecting point, and the four men landed on the island to hunt for rattlesnakes. One sanguine member of the party expected to carry home a pocketful of snakes' rattles as trophies of his encounters with the reptiles. Each was armed with a stout stick with which to lay the serpents low. As to bruising the head of a deadly snake with one's heel, that is not to be thought of. So brave a man as Achilles would not have followed so rash a plan of serpent extermination. The party climbed the steep slope of the island and roamed about in search of snakes. To their excited imaginations every sage bush was the lurking place of a reptile, coiled and ready to spring. But after an hour of exploration no one of them had so much as heard a serpent's warning rattle. They returned, disappointed and dissatisfied, to the boat. All the bright hopes of being able to collect material for a thrilling account of

AN ISLAND COVERED BY SNAKES

faded from the reporters mind. Yet, in justice to the local authorities, it should be said that the party had not landed on that portion of the island reported to sustain the most rattlesnakes. Its opposite extremity is called by fishermen "Rattlesnake Point." Mr. Watson told the reporter that he once killed fourteen rattlesnakes there in half an hour's walk. Disappointed of their snakes, the party re-embarked, and pulling around the point, landed again to visit the nesting places of the pelicans. Thousands of these birds nest upon the island during the summer. They leave the lake when winter approaches, and go to the coast. Their nesting ground can only be measured by acres. As the men approached, the birds started from their nests with a short preliminary run, and gradually rose into the air. Alarmed by the intrusion upon their solitude, they circled about overhead, many hundreds of feet above the island. The flapping of their countless wings, when they drew near, was like the rushing of a mighty wind. The snow white plumage of the birds shone like burnished silver when the sun's rays glanced upon it. Their wings are tipped with black, and the party gathered handfuls of enormous black quills from the ground where they had molted their pinions. The earth was

COVERED WITH THEIR EGGS,

which are large and white, and are said to be eatable, though somewhat rank. There were no young birds on the portion of the nesting ground first visited, and the eggs that were intact seemed to be addled. But further along, there was a spot where the young pelicans were huddled together as close as they could stand, like a flock of lambs in a corral. The young birds are said to be good for the table, but the party were indisposed for a pelican repast, so the young were left unmolested. The pelican, beautiful as it appears when soaring aloft, or skimming with extended, motionless wings over the surface of the water, is an awkward bird upon land, as are all aquatic fowls. There has been much poetry written about pelicans. They have been compared to "pictures painted on the sky, catching the morning colors on their plumes," and described as soaring "with wings that might have had a soul within them." But there is little of the poetical in the bird as seen upon the land. Its personal habits are not cleanly. In that elastic membrane which forms a capacious

POUCH BENEATH ITS BILL,

the bird often carries fish so long that they become decayed and strongly odorous. Now a bird with its mouth full of rotten fish is not a pleasing object to be near, or even to think about. It may be that fish are retained so long in that elastic net in order that decomposition may better them as food for the pelican's young. Perhaps the bird rolls a rotten fish as a savory morsel under its tongue. Let us draw the mantle of charity about the pelican, and trust that maternal or paternal solicitude induces it to make a foul bird of itself. The party remained among the nests some time. Gradually the alarm of the birds subsided, and most of them settled down upon the lake in an immense flock, about half a mile from shore. Very beautiful they looked thus grouped, their snowy plumage set off to advantage by the deep blue of the water. The lake affords an inexhaustible supply of fish food for the birds, and it is no wonder that they frequent it in such numbers. The pelican is a fisher of matchless skill. It slowly floats along, high in air, until it sees a fish near the surface. Then down it plunges headlong, swift as light, upon its doomed prey, and disappears beneath the water in a cloud of spray. In a moment it emerges with the fish snugly packed in its capacious wallet.

A PAIR OF BLACK EAGLES

have their eyrie upon the crag which forms the highest point of the island. These birds not long ago were seen to attack a full grown pelican and kill it. The wind had arisen since morning, and there were white caps upon the lake when the boat was pulled away from the island and headed for the mainland. It was a long and tiresome pull back to the starting point. The wind is very capricious and uncertain upon Pyramid lake. Sometimes a squall will come down from one of the canyons and fairly blow a boat across the lake, in spite of the best efforts of a sturdy fisherman at the oars. The lake is within the limits of the Pyramid Indian Reservation, and fishing for market by white men is prohibited. The Indian agent, Mr. Spencer, who lives at the Reservation house at the southern end of the lake, makes no objection to fishing for sport by visitors. There has been a good deal of trouble made for the white settlers within the limits of the Reservation, and they have been several times ordered

TO REMOVE FROM THE RESERVATION.

But it is probable that those who are living upon the county stage road which runs by the shore of the lake will not be molested. Doc. Woods and Watson both keep stage stations, and the traveling public would be seriously inconvenienced should they be compelled to remove from the Reservation. Mr. Watson says that the present Indian Agent seems disposed to do his duty, and at the same time treat everybody fairly, and that he is the only Agent they have ever had at the lake who has made a fair statement of the case of the white settlers to the authorities at Washington Visitors to the lake will find comfortable accommodations and excellent meals at Mr. Watson's. Henry Smith there has a number of boats, abundance of bait and fishing tackle, and is always ready to row anglers over to the fishing grounds and show them how to catch the big silver trout, with which the water teems. Two of the rattlesnake hunters brought away pelican eggs from the island. The shells are very tough, and they were assured that the eggs would bear transportation to Reno on horseback. On the road home a horseman drew rein with an impious exclamation, and a look of intense disgust on his face An egg had broken in his pocket, and its addled contents, which would have filled a half-pint measure, were seeping through his clothing.

I Wish Everybody to Know.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen in this vicinity, known to every one as a most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church, just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know hat I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and is giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing else has done. Bourbon, Ind., May 15, 1878. Drs. Matchett & France. Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker, Druggists, Reno, Nevada.

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A Proclamation From the Arcade.

Dave McFarland wants all Democrats to register. He says the GAZETTE and *Journal* will attend to the Republicans, and he must drum up the Democrats. Let every one register, and let there be a fair fight and may the best man win, says the GAZETTE.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RENO, NEV., July 5th, 1880.

To the Board of Commissioners, In and for Washoe County, Nevada.

In conformity with law, I submit my second Quarterly Statement for 1880, showing the financial condition of Washoe County for the quarter ending June 30:

Cash in Treasury March 31, 1880		$16,080 26
RECEIPTS.		
Delinquent taxes of 1879	$ 86 79	
Delinquent percentage	8 67	
County Licenses	1,648 06	
Gaming do	1,151 50	
Insurance do	47	
Dog do	5	
Per. property taxes	745 15	
Poll taxes	642	
Taxes on tolls	43 87	
Penal fines, Justice's C.	19	
Estrays	17 50	$ 4,384 54
Total		$20,464 80
EXPENDITURES.		
FUNDS.		
From Nevada State	$ 1,550 47	
do General	2,325 73	
do Contigent	1,156 93	
do Indigent Sick	1,256 35	
do Treas'r's Salary	300	
do Judge's do	525	
do Reno Incorpora'n	325 05	
do General road	2 5 31	
do Frankl'n do	195	
do Brown's do	8	
do Wa'ca do	44 56	
do School dist't 1	61	
do do do 3	150 69	
do do do 5	40	
do do do 6	120	
do do do 7	25 41	
do do do 9	60	
do do do 10	2,496 55	
do do do 11	192	
do do do 13	118 43	
do do do 14	75	
do do do 15	59	$11,199 25
Cash in Treasury June 30, 1880		$ 9,265 55
LIABILITIES.		
Court H bonds not due	$ 6,000	
Reno brid'e do do	15,000	
Dall's road do do	2,000	
Wads bridge do do	4,000	
Interest on bonds to July 1, 1880	1,950	
Unp'd A'dit'r's claims	10,003 63	$38,953 63
RESOURCES.		
Cash in Treasury		
Humboldt Co	$ 9,465 55	
warrants	3,271 78	$19,352 04
Deficiency		$17,601 59

Respectfully,
JNO. B WILLIAMS, County Auditor.

The Pipes Stand the Strain.

The pipes of the Reno Water Co have stood the strain caused by the increased pressure resulting from turning on the water from the new reservoir. They have not burst in any instance. The escape of water from the street mains has not been caused by any breaks in the pipe. It has a different explanation. Winter before last the mains froze in some places, and Smith Hill, then manager of the works, had a number of holes drilled in the pipes to ascertain where they were frozen. These holes were afterward stopped with wooden plugs. The pressure from the new reservoir drove out these plugs and allowed the water to escape.

Salaries of the Virginia City Teachers.

The following are the salaries to be paid the teachers in the Virginia City public schools for the ensuing school year:

Prof. H. F. Baker, principal, $175 per month; Mrs. Swift, assistant teacher High school, $130; Prof. Gray, teacher 1st grade, $150; other teachers in 1st grade, $130; teachers in 2d grade, $100; teachers in 1st primary, $90; teachers in 2d, 3d and 4th primaries, $80; Flowery teachers, mixed grades, $100.

The Line Extending.

General Hatch was out to the camp of the northern party of surveyors on Saturday. He found them at the Junction twenty-six miles north of Reno. The line is running on an even and easy grade down Long valley. There is a stretch before them of 60 or 75 miles of open work. They can find no obstruction until they get away beyond Honey lake.

Reno's National Bank.

The First National Bank of Reno, of which C. T. Bender is cashier, is already doing a large business, and will undoubtedly gain much more custom in time. It is an institution in which the public have confidence, and should be perfectly safe. The failure of the Savings Bank has turned a great deal of business into the National Bank.

Sunday School Picnic.

Next Saturday the children of the Methodist Sunday School will have a picnic at the Riverside Picnic Grounds. Light refreshments will be sold on the grounds. The bell will ring at 8:30 A. M., and teams will convey the children and lunch baskets from the church to the grounds.

New Brewery.

G. Gernbach has begun work on a brewery in the house on Plaza street lately occupied by F. Bosch. Mr. Gernbach used to run the Crystal Peak brewery, and his beer got a very extensive reputation. He is a man of means and will be a valuable addition to Reno's business men.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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CRAFTY KINKEAD'S

Cunning Card to the Carping Creditors of the Scutiled Savings Bank.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It was my intention to refrain from answering the many scurrilous assertions made by H. H. Beck and others concerning transactions growing out of the business of the Reno Savings Bank, because I felt that whatever I might say would not put money in the pockets of the many creditors of the bank, and I had determined to let time adjust and disprove all charges of wrong against me. But so much that is false and malicious has been said and published against me that I cannot longer keep silent. I have lived in Washoe county eighteen years and up to the suspension of the bank enjoyed the reputation of an honest man, and good citizen. During all those years no person ever questioned my honesty or doubted my integrity. No man or woman could truthfully say I ever wronged them out of a cent. Before the suspension of the bank men could be found who had ever been assisted by me and whose professions of everlasting friendship and gratitude were poured forth in unmeasured prodigality. Strange to say these men (not all thank God) though hurt the least howl loudest. Many of them are only hurt because the bank is not now in a position to accommodate them with further loans and over drafts and unless some other idiot of a banker does not fill the place made vacant by the writer they too will soon suspend.

That I have managed the affairs of the bank very unsuccessfully, I admit. I have been too lavish in making loans. I have accommodated too many people. I have not exercised that due care which a prudent, soulless banker should. I have not always required the borrower to deposit an eye as security for a loan. I have sometimes loaned money on a man's honor, believing that some men's word was better than other men's bond, and I was foolish enough to think I could distinguish between the man who offered his word and he who tendered his bond. I am now satisfied I was mistaken, and that a settlement of the affairs of the bank will prove that two bonds will prove worthless where one word will be broken. The bank will probably lose some of its assets by my mismanagement. If it does I alone am to blame. I made all the loans and must necessarily be censurable for all that prove bad. On the other hand if the bank has aided, assisted or delivered from trouble and difficulty any person or enterprise in financial distress, I should be allowed the credit for the resulting good, because I alone assumed the responsibility of granting the aid and would have been blamed if such transactions did not end well. Of course my traducers can truthfully say I should have been just before being generous—that it was not just to loan the money belonging to depositors unless upon satisfactory security. This I admit. But who was to determine what was or what would prove to be satisfactory security? The circumstances attending the transactions at the time could only determine that. People about Reno, as a rule, do not possess government bonds, nor farms, nor mills, nor printing presses, and if they want a modest accommodation at the bank they give such security as they possess, sometimes only their honor, and it remains to be seen which class of securities will yield most to the creditors. The result of all this is that the bank has loaned some $200,000 to the people of Washoe county, mostly secured by mortgages or collaterals—some loaned on notes with indorsement of persons considered good at time of loan, and some loaned without any security. Some will pay because they cannot help it, others will pay because they believe in paying their honest debts, some could pay but will not and some would but cannot. Are the persons included in the latter class all "thieves and robbers?" If all persons are thieves and robbers who cannot pay their debts on demand then Reno is a den of thieves and robbers and I suspect there are other localities similary afflicted—possibly Virginia City harbors a few.

To go into details of the causes which occasioned the closing of the bank would fill every column of your paper. I will therefore only cite a few, and say generally, that the bank loaned too much money and was unable to get it back on demand or to borrow money on the class of securities held by it. Considerable money is tied up in property which has proved unprofitable to the bank. For example—the Odd Fellows building, which has furnished several items for the Gazette. Truckee Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., being desirous of erecting a building for their own and other uses, authorized their Board of Trustees to issue bonds not exceeding $20,000 and to execute a deed of trust to the bondholders to secure said bonds. The subscribers for said bonds were:

M. C. Lake	$10,000
Reno Savings Bank	5,000
W. M. Boardman	1,500
H. H. Beck	500
Dayton Lodge	500
Ed. Vesey	1,000
Wm. Roberts	250

And a few others in smaller amounts, making up the total of $20,000. The contract was let for the erection of the building, and our Bank was made the Treasurer of the fund. The work was commenced and although the money was not actually paid in our bank advanced the money as needed because all the subscribers were "honorable" men and we felt sure they would pay on demand. We were mistaken in the matter however, for when we called for the money some of the gentlemen did not respond. Those that did respond are as follows:

M. C. Lake	$5,000
Reno Savings Bank	5,000
H. H. Beck	500
Ed. Vesey	1,000
Dayton Lodge	500
Wm. Roberts	250

And other small subscribers, aggregating about $13,000—a falling off of $7,000. The building however could not be stopped and it went on to completion, the bank advancing all the deficiency in the belief that the lodge would be able to place the remaining bonds and pay us. The lodge failed in this, and the bank was obliged to accept the bonds in payment, at par. The bank would have been satisfied if the matter had stopped there, but trouble arose with the contractor—he did not pay his bills and liens were filed against the property for labor and materials furnished. Suits were instituted and after a long and expensive struggle in the Courts the debts were saddled upon the property. Execution was issued and the property was sold. Here again the bank was forced to stand in the breach. In order to save what we had already in we were compelled to become the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale. So that when the day of redemption arrived and the Lodge could not raise the money without resorting to dishonorable means, we had over $18,000 in the property, $13,000 of which was put in against our will. When it became manifest to me that there was a disposition on the part of a few members of the lodge to mortgage the building for the purpose of redeeming the property sold at Sheriff's sale and to contest the validity of our bonds, I accepted a proposition from the lodge to take the property and pay all the bonds. All the bonds have been taken up but $2,150 and if the bank could have lived a week longer they would have all been paid. I have made satisfactory arrangements with the lodge for the payment of the $2,150, and the lodge will in due time pay the holders. That the deed was made direct to me and not to the bank was a matter that concerned no one in the lodge or out of it. The bank was satisfied with that part of the transaction and as I had taken the precaution to make it matter of record that the property although in my name was actually the property of the bank no one could complain as no fraud was done or intended. So it will be seen that what promised to be a great benefit to the Order of Odd Fellows and to our bank and the town of Reno and the people of county generally, turned out disastrously. The lodge lost all it put in, some $7,000, and the bank would lose if the property is sold at forced sale, perhaps $10,000. Could anybody have foreseen this result or could anybody have escaped the consequent loss? Another enterprise entered upon with a desire on our part as in the other case to build up and improve the town in which we all have our homes, resulted not so badly, as the property is worth the money invested, but tied up money indirectly that could have been used to better purpose. I allude to the building of the gas works. When the project was first mooted, the bank subscribed modestly to the capital stock. Others subscribed and the works were built. In due time one of the subscribers became financially embarrassed and to secure it against loss the bank bought his stock and thereby became a larger holder than was intended or desirable. The aforesaid subscriber attended Beck's meeting the other night and endorsed the resolutions. I don't complain at that because he is now a creditor of the bank. The "red ink" happened to be on the left hand side of the ledger in his case the day the bank closed, probably the first time since the organization of the bank.

It has been reported on the streets that a large sum of the bank's money has been put into the Jones & Kinkead mine. The company does owe the bank about $7,000, but the account is well secured and is good as gold. If all our accounts were as good, the bank could pay one hundred and ten cents on every dollar it owes. The account of that company has been very profitable to the bank and I am satisfied the accommodation extended to it will prove very profitable to every citizen in Washoe county.

We engaged in another enterprise which so far has not been satisfactory. We started Mr. R. L. Fulton in the newspaper business. We put up $2,000 to purchase the printing material of a daily paper published in Reno, called the Evening Gazette. Mr. Fulton gave his promise in writing, which promise was vouched for by another person in writing, that he would return the said $2,000 to the bank on or before one year from date of promise. He also agreed that he would return it in monthly installments, but failed to do so. When the promise fell due both the maker and guarantor defaulted. Instead of reducing the obligation as agreed, at maturity it had grown to $2,400. Payment was urgently demanded, but refused. Another year was asked in which to fulfil his agreement and the same guarantor was offered. As it was well known that the said guarantor had during the year "suspended" to the extent of seventy cents on the dollar, the Bank insisted on having a mortgage or bill of sale of the office. The obligation was renewed and the mortgage taken for another year (he, Fulton, refusing to give it for a shorter time,) but with the express understanding and promise on his part to borrow the money from persons in California to take it up sooner. He has not done so yet. Will he pay it when it matures? I hope so, because the note and mortgage belong to a worthy widow lady residing in Reno, to whom we transferred it. She was a bona fide creditor of the Bank and wanted her money. We were short of coin and we paid her in Gazette currency. I hope she will be fortunate enough to realize dollar for dollar on the script, because I have made myself personally responsible to her for any deficiency, and inasmuch as I have voluntarily assumed so many of the Bank's obligations I fear I will not live long enough to fulfil them all.

Mr. Beck says it was part of the business of the Bank to have people owe it. That is just what caused the suspension—too many people owe it, and too many people, like Fulton, made eternal and permanent loans. Speaking of Beck, I will only refer to him and his card to let you wear the suit of clothes he promised should his statement be proven false. I know you need the clothes, and as you were a debtor of the Bank before its suspension, and as I know you have rustled and made your account good since, you must necessarily be short of coin, and if I deny you the chance of winning the clothes you may be obliged to wear your old grey suit all Summer. Beck says as follows: "On May 24th, being in need of more money to conduct our business we called at the Bank and inquired if we could be accommodated with more money. The Manager kindly informed us that the Bank could not allow any further overdraft, but he could get us money on our note. This suggestion was accepted," etc. It has been some time since the 24th of May, 1880, and as some people do not charge their minds with small matters, Mr. Beck has probably got the conversation mixed. If he had repeated the conversation correctly, his card would have read as follows: "On May 20th, being in want of more money (as usual) to conduct our business we called at the Bank and inquired if we could be accommodated. The Manager gruffly informed us that the Bank could not, but that the balance due of $10,000 on our note dated Oct. 24th, 1879, must be paid on May 21st, 1880, and asked us if we were prepared to pay it. We replied that we could not, whereupon the Manager demanded a new note for $10,000, and said he would go to Virginia and try to borrow it. This demand we acceeded to," etc. The facts of the transaction are as follows: On Oct. 22d, 1879, the account of Lake & Beck was overdrawn $20,169 22. I informed them that the Bank was in need of money and required them to give their note for $20,000, at ninety days, and stated that I would endeavor to negotiate it in San Francisco. The note was given and the money was raised thereon, by The Reno Savings Bank guaranteeing its payment. When the note fell due they allowed it to be dishonored and the Reno Savings Bank was obliged to take it up, which at that time came near closing the Bank. Two days after they paid $10,000 and the balance of $10,000 remains unpaid at this day. The matter ran along until May 20th, 1880, when I informed Mr. Beck that we must have the money, and asked him if they could pay it. He said they could not before the 5th or 10th of June. I informed him that we must have the money on the 21st, and if they could not get it I would have to go to Virginia and get it myself. I required them to give me a new note for $10,000, and I got the money from the Nevada Bank by guaranteeing the payment of the note. I was so close pressed that I telegraphed the money to San Francisco to get it there on time. This whole transaction was purely a matter of accommodation to them and was no profit whatever to our Bank; on the contrary it injured our credit. The notes bore interest at one per cent. per month, and we paid one per cent. per month discount. When they pay the note they will owe our Bank nothing. Now about Beck's stock account: He admits that he owes the Bank something like $384, but says his stocks were worth according to the quotations of July 9th, about $500. A man might make a statement from memory which, if proven incorrect, would not necessarily brand him as a falsifier, but when he deliberately puts his statement in writing and appends his signature thereto, he must be held responsible for it in every particular. The very record to which he refers, to-wit: the stock quotations of July 9th, 1880, show as follows: Sierra Nevada, 12, 11¾; Gould & Curry, 3 20; Independence, 25 cts. Mr. Beck has 20 shares S. Nev., and allowing him the highest market price on that day, would be worth $240; 30 G. & C. @ 3 20 equals $96; 100 Independence, 25c, $25; total $361—against which he owes $383 53. Would any broker consider his account good? These statements can all be verified by the books of the Bank. Referring to Beck's speech as published in the Gazette of July 7th, I will say briefly that every statement made by him was false, except that the Bank had suspended and owed many people—that some got a portion of their's out and others did not. Suppose Mr. Beck had been a creditor of the Bank instead of a debtor; suppose he had $10,000 in the Bank, and I went to him (believing him to be my friend) for advice, and after explaining the situation it became apparent that suspension was inevitable, what would he have done? Would he have drawn it out or attached, or would he have been liberal enough to say: "No let it be, let some other creditors have it?" Anybody who knows Beck knows he would have been there before the uncles, even. No such conversation ever took place as mentioned by Beck between myself and Jno. Dollman or the widow or any other person or persons. No person ever came to our Bank with a claim whether due or not, that was not promptly paid. It is true the Manager used to growl a little at persons who deposited money in the Bank to draw interest and then after the money had been loaned out come and draw it without giving the thirty days notice to what we were entitled. If Mr. Beck's memory has not entirely deserted him he will remember the Manager growled at him some two years ago for checking out money at sight which he had agreed not to do without notice. If our Bank had insisted on the thirty-days rule it would probably have survived, at any rate it would have lived some months longer. One other matter referred to by Beck, I feel in justice to myself, I must explain, although one of the parties is now dead and I had hoped no explanation would ever be necessary except in the Court.

CROCKER ESTATE.

On April 26th, 1879, R. H. Crocker came to me and stated that he had endorsed a note for parties in Virginia City and that the makers were insolvent and he would be called upon to pay it; that he was willing to pay it but was not then able and feared the holders of the note (Wells, Fargo & Co.) would push him. In order to prevent it he offered to give me a mortgage on his two ranches and a bill of sale of all his personal property. I told him that a mortgage or bill of sale without consideration would be void in law, and if suit was brought by Wells, Fargo & Co. I should be obliged to admit that no greater consideration was given than what he might owe us at time suit was brought, and that the balance could be attached or garnisheed in our hands. He then asked me to suggest a plan to accomplish the purpose. I answered there was no way except to make him a bona fide loan on the ranches. He said he was not ready to pay Wells, Fargo & Co. yet, and he did not wish to pay interest on so large a sum as $15,000, the amount necessary to name in the mortgage, and take our regular certificate of deposit for the amount, and should only pay interest from the time the certificate was presented for payment. The mortgage was made and the certificate issued. Regular entries were made o the transaction on the books of the Bank and are there to be seen to-day. At the time of making the mortgage Crocker was actually indebted to the Bank in the sum of $3,838, for which we held a note made by Crutcher and Glen for $10,000, payable October, 1880, in money or cattle at $25 per head, which note we valued at about $8,000. Crocker afterwards became indebted to us in the further sum of $5,834, and just before his death he sent for me and told me there was a lady in the house (Mrs. Travis) to whom he owed $3,300 and wanted me to pay her in case he died. I replied that it was not convenient for me to do it at the time, besides I said, "you would then owe the Bank over $10,000 besides the mortgage and the security are insufficient." He replied that the lady must be paid, because if he died she could not afford to wait the settlement of the estate, and that if I would pay her I could protect myself with the mortgage. I finally agreed to it and he gave the lady a check on our Bank for $3,300, which was duly paid.

After Crocker's death the subject of the mortgage was discussed by myself and one of the survivors in interest, and I was asked what I intended to do with it. I replied that if the certificate was returned to me I would only assert the mortgage to pay any deficiency arising after collecting the Crutcher & Glen note. I was told that the estate was so much in debt that the only chance for the heirs to get anything was to assert the mortgage in full and shut out all other creditors. For example, the estate owes outside of the mortgage, as follows:

To Reno Savings Bank	$11,000
To Wells, Fargo & Co.	6,000
To Trainor & Graham	1,300
To doctors and others for bills contracted in last illness	2,000
To other creditors	2,000
To E. W. Crutcher (estimated)	1,200
To Philip Reese (claimed)	17,000
Total	$40,500

To pay which the estate owns the Glendale property, worth not to exceed $10,000

Red Rock Ranch, ⅓ interest	1,000
Crutcher & Glen note	8,000
Personal property, say	2,000
Total	$21,000

So according to this showing there would be nothing left for the heirs. But if the mortgage was asserted, which is prior to all other claims, and the indebtedness to the Bank of $11,000, which is also prior to other claims, because the Crutcher & Glen note was hypothecated before death, to secure the Bank, the claims of the Bank would absorb all the property and shut out all other creditors. After the estate was fully settled up the certificate of deposit would be surrendered and any sum of money remaining after paying the Bank, would go to the heirs and the surviving partner. This proposition was deliberately made to me and was neither accepted nor refused, I answered that I would have to consult my attorney before I could answer. It won't do to say no consideration was given for the mortgage. The certificate of deposit was duly issued and delivered to Crocker, and is now either in the hands of the heirs or the surviving partner, unless it has been transferred since June 24th, 1880, and is a valid claim against the Bank and is scheduled among the liabilities. I have never seen it since the day it was delivered to Crocker. It has not been surrendered in payment of the mortgage, neither has it been mentioned to the appraisers or turned over to the executors with the other assets of the estate. Why it has not the public can plainly see. My pledging these securities for the benefit of the Bank did not injure the Crocker estate or any other person. Whenever the estate pays the Bank the amount of money actually due it and surrenders the certificate of deposit, the mortgage will be satisfied and the Crutcher & Glen note will be delivered to the executors. Whatever crookedness is manifested in this transaction originated on the part of those who now claim to be injured, and their subsequent acts tend to show that the crookedness was to be persisted in. If the Bank had not failed the public perhaps would not have been enlightened on this subject.

The many articles in the Gazette have been so manifestly unfair that I do not intend to notice them here, except to brand them as false and malicious, particularly the article of date July 10th, entitled "Midnight Banking," every word of which is a lie.

JAS. H. KINKEAD.

To the Public

We take pleasure in announcing to you that Mr. C. A. Loomis has succeeded us in our business. Mr. Loomis is well known in your community and perfectly justified, after staying with you so long, to ask a share of your patronage. The name of our house, we are proud to say, is enough to prove that Mr. Loomis, after succeeding us, is able to compete with any house in Nevada. His stock is not only the cheapest, but we are also willing to wager, the best selected in the State. Thanking you for your kind favors in the past, and soliciting the same for our successor, we are most respectfully yours,

A. S RASSBURGER & CO,

Another Railroad Project.

There is some prospect of a railroad being built at an early day from Winnemucca to Walla Walla. The *Silver State* says: A preliminary survey of the country north from Battle Mountain and from this place shows, we are informed, that while a road from Battle Mountain would have to cross several high mountain ranges, the route from this place is through a comparatively level country. We learn that it is not yet definitely determined whether the work of locating the road will be commenced this summer, but if not there is a strong probability that it will be in the fall or next spring.

Wants Guests.

The Pyramid House is reaching out for business. It is near the depot is neat, clean and orderly, and is in good hands. Paul Mayer is an experienced hotel man, and will get his share of the travelling patronage. Read his new advertisement.

No Deception Used.

It is strange so many people will continue to suffer day after day with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sour Stomach, General Debility, when they can procure at our store SHILOH'S VITALIZER, free of cost if does not cure or relieve them. Price, 75 cts Sold by Osburn & Shoemaker, Druggists, Reno, Nevada. nov 3 m w f

GEN. HAGERMAN'S RECEPTION.

A Great Outburst of Democratic Enthusiasm Tuesday Night—Political Pyrotechnics And an Enthused Brass Band—The Returned Delegate To Cincinnati Makes a Stirring Speech.

General Hagerman's return to Reno Tuesday night was marked by a perfect ovation. The train pulled into the depot amidst a concourse of people, while the brass band sent up inspiring strains and the noise of bursting bombs and snapping fire crackers filled the air. The fire-works were exploded from the balcony of D. M Farland's saloon. Bushels of fire-crackers were discharged. They rained down from the balcony in a steady stream, their sharp, patriotic snap was continuous for half an hour, never ceasing for a moment. When the General stepped from the car he was immediately surrounded by personal friends without distinction of party, and hand-shaking was kept up for many minutes. The band led the way to the stand erected in front of the Merchants' Exchange on Commercial Row, and General Hagerman shortly afterward mounted the stand. Judge Cossitt took the chair and calling the crowd to order, gave the returned delegate a hearty welcome in the name of the Democrats of Reno.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE CHAIR.

Judge Cossitt said they were there to welcome home their distinguished fellow citizen, who had returned to them with the title of General, bestowed upon him by his political associates in the East, and by that title he should hereafter be known. He extended to the returned delegate a most cordial welcome, and expressed to him the entire satisfaction of the Democrats of this section of Nevada with the action of the Nevada delegation and the ticket nominated by the Cincinnati Convention. In conclusion Judge Cossitt said he could do no better than to apply to General Hagerman a quotation that he believed to be Biblical: "Well done, good and faithful servant"—(The quotation was left unfinished.) [Applause.]

GENERAL HAGERMAN'S RESPONSE.

When General Hagerman rose to respond he was greeted with long and hearty cheers. He modestly disclaimed the title of General saying that it did not belong to him and that he desired no title. He said the present moment was one of the proudest and happiest of his life. He had never so much deplored his lack of eloquence as on this occasion. He could only declare that he had discharged his duty, and this reception convinced him that his actions were approved by his fellow citizens. They had his heartfelt thanks for this generous reception. In the selection of the ticket at Cincinatti there was a significance that he desired to impress upon his hearers. It meant aggression, aggression, aggression, from beginning to end. The Cincinnatti Convention was one of the grandest sights that mortal eyes were ever permitted to gaze upon. In that glorious meeting 20,000 men were actuated by but one desire, the desire to see the best man nominated. Such a scene of enthusiasm had never been witnessed in any political convention as that which followed the nomination of Gen. Hancock and Old Bill English of Indiana. It was a sight to see the venerable Judge Hoadley of Ohio dancing a jig with old Ben Hill of Georgia. "Fellow citizens" said the General, in conclusion, "You will see, during the present campaign, such a rallying of the party at the east as will carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy. In November on the battle field victory will pearch upon our banners. The Ides of November will endorse what we did at Cincinnati. Fellow citizens: I shall never forget this present moment. In the words of the game, the Democratic party has turned a Jack from the bottom, and we've got em." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

A JOKE AND THREE CHEERS.

At the conclusion of Gen. Hagerman's speech Judge Cossitt made a few remarks. He said that a locomotive passed through Reno the other day bearing the motto: "Garfield and Arthur." It was a suggestive sight. The locomotive is run by capital and so are Garfield and Arthur. (Cheers and laughter.) Before declaring the meeting adjourned Judge Cossitt called for three cheers for "Hagerman and Hancock, English and the Democratic party." They were given with a will, and were followed by a tigerish yell, after which the meeting broke up. Gen. Hagerman returns in excellent health and spirits.

W. T. U. Social and Dance.

The ladies of the W. T. U. will hold a social at the Reform Club hall tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Ice cream and other refreshments will be provided. There will be dancing to good music. The admission will be fifty cents. The proceeds will be devoted to paying the debt contracted by the Union in holding the recent picnic at the Riverside Grounds.

NUDE MODELS.

Some of the Mysteries of the Studios Unveiled.

Kansas City Times Interview.

On my return from Europe I became a member of the Artistic League, in New York City, and had a studio next to Hartley, the sculptor. While looking about for a model I heard of a lady who had the reputation of having a wonderfully fine figure, and who would be apt to be willing to serve as a model, since she was very poor and out of employment. I sent her a request to call at my studio. She did so, accompanied by a friend, a lady petite in figure, but with a lovely face. The lady I had sent my card to told me she had just found employment, and could not therefore serve me, but her friend, whom she introduced as Mrs. Wood, had consented to act as a model for me, provided she proved satisfactory. I told Mrs. Wood that it was customary for artists to inspect their models before engaging their services; would she retire to the anteroom and remove her apparel? She said she would return the next day and submit to the inspection. Next day she returned, looking very pale and nervous. She evidently dreaded

THE ORDEAL

of appearing in the nude state. Hartley was in the studio with me, and we spoke kindly to her and bade her dismiss her agitation. When she stepped out of the ante-room she presented a picture that was a feast to our eyes, we agreed that she was one of the most perfectly formed creatures we had ever seen. Her neck, shoulders, torso and limbs were models of themselves, while her face, in womanly sweetness and artistic regularity was matchless. When she once more attired herself, I told her it would be a week before I should be able to give her employment. When she heard this her eyes filled with tears. I saw there were some grief troubling her. I asked her if she was suffering—if she needed money. Then she told me

HER STORY;

she was the wife of a gentleman who for several years had been a correspondent in Europe: his health had been impaired; he had returned home and was now lying sick in bed at their boarding place. They were very poor, and the wife determined to do something for their support. She wept as she told her story, and I saw that she was sincere. I gave her $10 as a loan, and sent her with a note of introduction to Church, the artist, knowing that he would give her employment in the young ladies' class. I was successful in my efforts. Church was delighted with her figure, and for some time she made her $7 a day posing as a model before the young ladies' class. She retained her nom de plume of Mrs. Woods, and her identity was never discovered. The ladies tried in every way to discover who she was, but never succeeded. She always appeared before them in a nude state, and after her studies she would slip into her room and dress and slip out of the building surreptitiously. She became a popular model and continued to earn a large competence till her husband got well and was enabled to renew work. Then she retired from the field as a model. Her husband knew how she had made money during his illness, but he never mentioned it to me; his gratefulness, however, for my favor was manifested in a thousand delicate ways. You would be surprised to hear his name. He is a well known writer in New York."

Rather Severe on Him.

Twelve gentlemen, whose spirits were high, once agreed to dine together at Greenwich, England, on a fixed day, and, on the principle of "the more the merrier," it was arranged that the party should be doubled by each one bringing a friend. The "friend" in question was to be the man whom each of the original twelve severally and respectively disliked most heartily. When the guests arrived at the Trafalgar, there proved to be but thirteen in all, everybody having invited Mr. Vernon Harcourt. So runs the story, which is probably as true as most others. For some unexplained reason, Sir Wm. Harcourt has never been a popular personage. Probably two reasons militate against his social success. He is extremely learned and has a habit of demonstrating to gentlemen who argue with him that are proportionately ignorant of the subject under discussion. As was said of Macaulay, "he is so confoundedly cocksure about everything."

A Jealous Husband's Blunders.

A jealous husband at Connorville, Ga., expecting that the object of his antipathy would call at a certain hour, stationed himself in the hallway to receive him. The first to ring the bell was his own father, but he struck before he looked, and knocked the astounded old man off the steps. Resuming his watch, he hit the next comer with equal precipitancy, and down went the postman. That blunder cost him a fine of $25.

Smoking In Texas Courts.

It is common to smoke in the Texas courts. In the Currie trial the prosecutor sat a great deal of his time with his feet on a table and a lighted cigar in his mouth.

Circassian Story Of A Kiss.

Chambers' Journal.

A man was walking along one road and a woman along another. The roads finally united into one, and reaching the point of junction at the same time they walked on together.

The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back, in one hand he held the legs of a live chicken, in the other a cane, and he was leading a goat. They neared a dark ravine. Said the woman:

"I am afraid to go through that ravine with you. It is a lonely place and you might overpower me and kiss me by force."

Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force, when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied and and foot."

"Yes," replied the woman, "but if you should stick your cane in the ground and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom side up and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance."

"Success to thy ingenuity, O, woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself. "I should never have thought of this or similar expedient."

And when they came to the ravine, he stuck the cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, gave the chicken to the woman, saying:

"Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat.

And then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, put the fowl under it, and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.

Putting It Mildly.

From the Eureka Sentinel.

The failure of the Reno Savings Bank has apparently involved State Treasurer Crockett in an ugly predicament.

BORN.

ILLIDGE—In Reno, July 8, 1880, to the wife of William Illidge, twins, both girls.

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There are many at the age of thirty and sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and some small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

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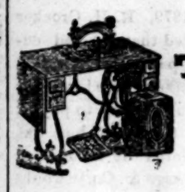
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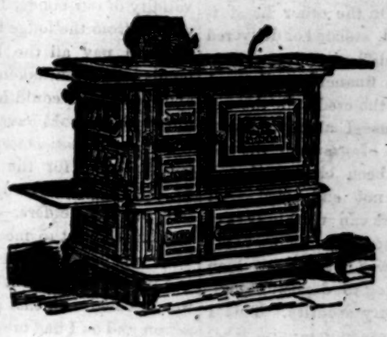
MESSRS. COPPOCK & JOHNSON: NEWBERRY, S. C., July 17, 1879.
Dear Sirs:—I have been using the Emerson & Fisher buggy I bought from you as roughly I suppose as any one could. I had a fast horse, drove him at full speed, sometimes with two grown ladies and myself in the buggy, and it is to-day worth all the money I paid for it. I say the Emerson & Fisher Buggies will do.
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